

THE  
**LITERARY PANORAMA,**

AND

**National Register :**

For MAY, 1817.

**NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,**

(British and Foreign.)

**PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.**

**FIRST REPORT ON THE FINANCES.**

FIRST REPORT  
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

**FINANCES.**

**PUBLIC OFFICES TO BE SUPPRESSED OR  
REGULATED.**

WHAT was the motive, or what the incident that led mankind to adopt a Monetary system, and to place a fixed value on the Precious Metals, the most learned cannot now discover. It was certainly, at first, the mere result of private and personal disposition; but, so soon as it became general, and especially when the State adopted it, and sanctioned it by authority, the importance and the application of it, became wonderfully increased. Our researches extend no further, and disclose no more. From the days of the deepest antiquity, we find this circulating medium in request; nor, were there wanting those who, according to the wise man's observation, persuaded themselves, that "money answered all things."

Money was the object of the merchant's gain, and of the soldier's avidity. To obtain this, the former encountered the accidents of the mighty waters, and the latter exposed his person to the dangers of the field. It is so still; and it cannot but be acknowledged as just and proper, that those who enable society at large to enjoy in safety what advantages fall to its share, should themselves

be rewarded, for the labours they endure, and the hazards they encounter. Hence, among other causes, the expense of wars; especially between nations not disproportionately matched in strength and power; nor in the means of acquiring property and converting it into wealth. For, it has been well said that money is the sinews of war; and a state to be powerful must also be rich; intending not so much stores of riches the formal property of the public; as stores convertible when requisite into the means of payment, or reward, to its public agents and officers.

The demand made on the national property in time of war, is always more than that property can replace during the course of its consumption. Hence debts accrue; and if the contest be long and extensive, those debts become heavy and burdensome; nor can any thing justify the incurring of those debts, but the NECESSITY of preserving the essential interests of the state; its well being; its existence. No trivial fancy, no indulgence of pique or prejudice, can justify war. Its beginning may be known; but its termination is and must be, unknown. Hence the crime of those who without cause plunge nations into the distresses consequent on a state of hostilities, merely to gratify their personal ambition;—of those who had rather see the world in arms, than allow their contemporaries to enjoy their prosperity in peace. Strange infatuation of the human mind! but no less true

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than strange: no less fascinating than true; and no less common than fascinating!

Britain has sustained a war waged against her very existence: a war of unprecedented extent, of uncommon duration, and of surprising vicissitudes. Among the most signal events of this war, is that power by means of which her Finances have been supported, and her strength, so far as dependent on wealth, has been recruited. To suppose that this department of her public concerns could continue a struggle of twenty five years' duration unimpaired, is to imagine a case that never existed on the face of the earth. Certainly, her expences have been too enormous to allow of her creating a sufficient store of wealth to meet them during that most anxious period in which they were incurred. Equally certain, the first opportunity should be eagerly embraced, in which to examine into the fact and extent of injuries received, and to exert to the utmost, the power of the nation to recover from its difficulties, and to place public concerns in the best possible state.

Such was the intention with which the Legislature thought proper to investigate the subject; and that branch of the Legislature, to which more appropriately belongs the controul of the public purse, has instituted a Committee, whose labours are equally arduous and important. For, there is scarcely any branch of the national business to which their examination may not be directed; inasmuch, as in all branches, great expenditures have taken place, and great irregularity also, according to the pressure of public affairs, and the exigency of the moment.

The Committee, aware of the expectation of the public, and the importance of dispatch, has reported without delay in the first instance, on that branch of public expence, which having undergone discussion in Parliament, was prepared for observation with little exertion. The enormous wealth engrossed by a few favourites in office, has been loudly trumpeted forth, again and again: it proves to be nothing very wonderful, when closely examined; nor does the assertion that this wealth was acquired

without responsibility or service, meet with support, to any great extent. The whole amount of the savings justifiable in the opinion of the Committee, does not reach quite to £100,000. Now, this is a sum which we are not warranted in despising; but it is not of sufficient magnitude to justify the vast expectations which have been excited on the subject. In fact, there is always in national concerns, as in those of private persons, a due medium between extravagance and parsimony; and when this has been attained, the remainder, so far as connected with the national Finances, will be no great amount. The difference between rewarding past services with a pension, and rewarding them with an office of emolument, demanding little labour, though much respectability and responsibility, is the whole that can be saved, without discredit to the nation.

We speak now of *savings*, merely as matters of account; and we say, that regarded in this view, solely; the advantage is not very striking: but, if we take into consideration the honour attendant on public rewards, it will readily be confessed by all liberal minds, that the principle of direct and open remuneration from the Sovereign is infinitely to be preferred, before that of receiving a gratification under another name, and attended with another charge. For, whoever accepts a public charge is responsible to the public for assiduous attention to the duties connected with it; but, a charge without duties, is a solecism in politics, and ought to be banished from the Court Calender, as unbecoming a public character. What can be a more painful accusation, to a man of honour, than that of obtaining money under false pretences—in other words of Political swindling?

The Committee with great propriety, examine together with the supposed *sinecures* in England, the extinct offices in Scotland, and the superfluous offices in Ireland. In Scotland, where there is no coinage, the establishment attached to a mint must be unnecessary: where there are no irons to be heated, the office of Iron-heater is a deception. Where no rents are to be received, the Receiver-General of rents is worse than useless. Where no revels are held, the

Master of the revels should not be named: and though the office of Seneschal was anciently of much trust and some dignity, yet modern manners do not acknowledge it, and modern times should not be burdened with it. We have in the course of our labours had repeated opportunities to notice the change of times, and with them the change of officers;—why retain ancient commissions, without occupation, amidst modern manners?\*

The public cannot but partake in the satisfaction expressed by the Committee, that certain offices, formerly occupied, have been suffered to cease without further nominations; as the existing interests expired. The test of fact,—what really *has been done*, is conclusive evidence, above all. Professions may be very well; resolutions embodying those professions may be better still; but, the realizing of those resolutions must be accepted as most satisfactory. And where those resolutions have been already realized, the duty of the remark is obvious.

As to the proposed fixation of salaries for the future, it is a subject to be estimated only by those who have accurately investigated each office, distinctly. What is suitable for one situation may not be suitable for another. There are ideal expectations attached to rank in life, which, though difficult to analyze, and almost impossible to submit to definition, are not the less real; and no wise Statesman would wish them abrogated.

It is probable, that the public will agree with the Committee in regarding the way and manner of rewarding eminent public services, as a delicate subject. To allow the Crown an unlimited power of conferring pensions, is, to inflame the imagination and cupidity of its servants by irresistible temptations. Every man supposes his own services to merit distinguished reward; and few men have the grace to persevere in refusing the retribution due to extraordinary merit. Nevertheless, to refuse to the best judge of merit all ability of conferring what it well deserves, is in effect, to bid the governing power select blockheads and fools for posts of delicacy:—It is to command the Sovereign to entrust the

most important national concerns to unpracticed ideots. How are such qualified to cope with adversaries skilled in every art, and possessing every facility, not for blandishment only, but deception?

The present Report is the first of a series to which the nation looks forward with great anxiety. The times are serious: the pressure of the moment is urgent: the means to meet it, are not instant; and hope, though perfectly well founded, implies a distance of the promised good. It never was the character of the British nation to despair; that feeling indulged would become its degradation; and with its degradation its irretrievable injury. For, we cannot but suppose the eyes of all Europe, and of the world, are fixed on this country, now, as much as ever.—Foreigners, statesmen, and men accustomed to public business, will examine Reports like the present, and those expected to follow, and will make their comments on them without that bias of national partiality which at home will of course be attached to them. They will feel no spirit of party, taking the side of, for, or against. They will read them, and revolve them in their minds at leisure. They will compare them with facts within their own knowledge; not with peculiar reference to the British Islands only.

The requisites for drawing up Public papers, which are to assume the character of authority, and to become Official Records, are very different from those displayed in the composition of a private letter or of a political pamphlet. It signifies little in what language we express to a friend the sentiments of personal friendship; and if a writer who endeavours to instruct the public, be under mistake, the infirmities of human nature, properly pleaded, obtain his pardon. Not such is the case with Public documents: they interest future ages; and we who have had opportunities of examining antient as well as modern documents, most respectfully conceive, that they cannot be too warily composed, nor too thoroughly canvassed, as well for manner as matter, before they are presented to that body of Constituents, from whose authority they originated, and to whom they are, and must of necessity, be held responsible.

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\* Comp. Lit. Pan. O. S. Vol. IV. p. 1041. Also Vol. VI. p. 193, 401, 817. VII. p. 1, *et al.*

## FIRST REPORT

FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
FINANCES.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into, and state, the Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the year ended the 5th of January, 1817; and also to consider and state the probable Income and Expenditure, (so far as the same can now be estimated) for the years ending the 5th of January, 1818, and the 5th of January, 1819, respectively; and to report the same, together with their observations thereupon, from time to time, to the House, and also to consider what further measures may be adopted for the relief of the country from any part of the said expenditure, without detriment to the public interest,

Having had under their consideration the state of various Offices in the United Kingdom, which are commonly, though incorrectly known under the general denomination of *sinecures*, conceive that they cannot better discharge the duty imposed upon them by the latter part of the order of reference, than by bringing under the early notice of the House, the annual charge incurred by the continuance of Offices, either wholly useless, or the salaries of which appear disproportionate to their actual duties; and of the system, which they submit, as fit to be substituted in their stead.

The subject is by no means new to the house, having been brought under discussion at various times within the last ten years, and particularly in the session of 1812 and 1813. . . .

The object of your committee was to ascertain, first, what offices may be reduced or regulated (after the expiration of the existing interests) without detriment to the public service. Secondly, under what regulations such of those offices as it may be deemed proper to continue ought to be administered after the expiration of the existing interests. Thirdly, as it is obvious, that whenever such regulations and reductions as are contemplated by your committee shall be carried into effect, the means of rewarding meritorious public service will be in great measure taken from the Crown, your committee deem it indispensable that provision should be made for enabling the Crown, under proper regulations and restrictions, to afford a reasonable recompense for the faithful discharge of high and effective civil offices.

## OFFICES IN ENGLAND.

The view which your committee have taken of the two offices of Chief Justice in Eyre, North and South of Trent, is that they may be abolished without detriment to the public service, and the emoluments thereof become a future saving to the public; regard being had in these, as well as in every other office which forms the subject of this report, to the existing interests.

In the Exchequer,—

Auditor of the Exchequer,  
Clerk of the Pells,

Four Tellers of the Exchequer;—also,  
The Warden of the Cinque Ports,  
Governor of the Isle of Wight;—also,  
Commissary General of Musters.

The office of one of the Joint Paymasters may also be abolished, being wholly inefficient and useless, with regard to all business connected with the army; but it must be recollected, that an effective and very important situation, without salary, has been frequently held, and is now held, by one of the Joint Paymasters; for the discharge of which your committee do not consider the salary of 2,000*l.* at present attached to the office of second Paymaster, as more than adequate; but they submit to the house, that it will be more consistent with the system which they wish to introduce, that the Vice-President of the Board of Trade should receive a salary as such, than be paid indirectly as one of the Joint Paymasters-General.

## One Deputy Paymaster-General.—

The office of Paymaster of Marines is now discharged in person, under regulations adopted in 1813, without any deputy allowed, or paid by the public; but as some further inquiries may be necessary before your committee can finally report upon it, they defer their observations until the estimates for the Navy shall come before them, with which this office is immediately connected.

Upon the office of Paymaster of Widows' Pensions, although no strong objections occur to your committee against uniting it with the foregoing office, yet so long as it continues at the low scale of expense at which it is now fixed, it does not seem expedient to recommend any alteration for the purpose of effecting a saving, which would, if any, be very inconsiderable. The annual charge is no more than 680*l.* and ample security is taken, amounting to 20,000*l.* for the money in charge, and for the punctual payment of nearly 70,000*l.* in very small sums, to 2,200 widows, scattered over every part of the United Kingdom, and many of them resident abroad. It must be farther observed, that though the salary of this office, having been formerly paid out of the produce of old stores, is now annually voted in the naval estimates, yet the appointment is not vested in the Crown, but in the governors of this charity.

Law Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office.—also

Collector and Transmitter of State Papers.

The inconsiderable offices of Principal Housekeeper and Warehouse-keeper in the Excise Office, Established Messenger in the War Office, and some others included in the table of the bill of 1812 and 1813, were at that time held as *sinecures*; with regard to these, it is sufficient to lay down as a rule, that no person in future should be allowed to hold any inferior office of this description, without performing the duty in person; and where no duty is attached (as in the case of Cartaker to



his Majesty) all such nominal offices should be suppressed.

The offices of Joint Postmaster-General in England and Ireland do not appear to your committee to come under the general description of those which form the subject of this report. If, on the one hand, they are strongly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to place this branch of the public revenue under the direction of a board, with a constitution similar to that of other revenue boards, as recommended by the finance committee of 1797, in their seventh report; on the other hand, they are by no means prepared to state an opinion, that the management of the revenue of the post-office, amounting in England to a gross receipt of 2,116,087*l.* and involving an expenditure of 593,620*l.* and amounting in Ireland to a gross receipt of 230,000*l.* and involving an expenditure of 148,000*l.*, together with the complicated concerns by which this department is connected with the convenience of the community, and the commercial interests of the empire, can without disadvantage, be permanently confided to one individual.

Your committee have learnt with satisfaction, that, by the last indenture of the Mint, the office of Clerk of the Mints has been merged in that of superintendent of the machinery, which is a very necessary and effective office; and that it is provided by the same indenture, that the office of Comptroller of the Mint should, at the termination of the present existing interest, be executed in person by the present deputy, at the salary which he now receives, thereby saving the salary and emoluments of the principal. The office of Warden of the Mint, it is understood, will, in like manner, be discontinued; as well as every other office in this department which comes within the principle of regulation or abolition, which it is the object of your committee to extend to all offices of this description.

Clerk of the Parliaments.—

Four Clerks of the Signet, and Four Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Comptroller-General of Accounts, Excise, and Inspector-General.

Register to Commissioners of Excise; Inspector-General of Coffee and Tea, &c. and all other offices, the duties of which are connected with the collection and receipt of the public revenue, ought, in the opinion of your committee, to be abolished, so far as the salaries of those offices are payable to individuals who do not execute in person the efficient duties of such offices.

#### SCOTLAND.

Keeper of the Great Seal.—Your committee recommend, that this office should be preserved: but the salary regulated, to 2,000*l.*

Keeper of the Privy Seal.—It is recommended that this office should be continued at a salary of 1,000*l.*

Lord Justice-General.—Your committee recommend, that after the termination of the existing interest in this office, the President of the Court of Session, for the time being,

should assume the title, rank, and privileges of Lord Justice-General, the salary discontinued.

Keeper of the Signet.—All the duties of this office may be annexed to that of Lord Register, and the fees should be carried to the public account; for the office of Lord Register, a fixed salary of 1,500*l.*

Knight Marshal.—The office to be retained, but the salary discontinued.

Vice Admiral.—Ditto.

Governor and other offices in the Mint may be abolished.—also,

Receiver-General of Bishops' Rents,  
Auditor of Exchequer,  
Assistant Surveyor-General of Taxes,  
Comptroller-General of Customs,

Cashier and Receiver-General of Excise.—

This office ought to be executed in person; and even taking into consideration the amount of the security required, which is stated to be 30,000*l.* a salary of 1,000*l.* a year would be ample.

Three old Inspectors of Wheel-carriages, Gazette Writer, and Inspector-General of Roads.

#### IRELAND.

Clerk of the Pells,  
Teller of the Exchequer,  
Auditor-General.

The necessary duties attached to these offices must continue to be performed; but the salary and emoluments now receivable by the principals should become, as in the English Exchequer, a saving to the public.

Keeper of the Privy Seal.—This office is now held for life: but it should be granted during pleasure only, and always annexed to the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.

Surveyor-General of Crown Lands.

Keeper of Records, Birmingham Tower,

Keeper of the Records of Parliament,

Clerk of the Paper-office.

These officers have charge of public documents, which may be transferred to the building which has been constructed for the custody of the public records of Ireland.

Accountant to the Board of General Officers,  
Secretary to ditto,  
Corrector and Supervisor of his Majesty's

Printing Press,  
Compiler of the Dublin Gazette,  
Master of the Revels,  
Seneschal of his Majesty's Manors,  
Accountant General (an office paid from the civil list.)

Supervisor of Accounts, Barrack Department,  
Barrack Master of the Royal Barracks:—also,  
Constables of the Castle of Limerick,

— — — — — Dublin,  
— — — — — Castlemain:—also,

Clerk of the Council,  
Mustermaster General (held by two persons),  
Pratique Master of the Port of Dublin,  
Storekeeper of the Customs.

There were several other offices enumerated in the table annexed to the bill of 1813, in the Custom and Excise departments of the revenue.

nue, the duties of which were not performed in person.

Your Committee have learnt with satisfaction, that to any of these offices which have become vacant since the passing of that bill by the house, no appointment has been made by the Irish Government; and that the salaries attached to them have been saved, by removing the individual holding them to other effective offices.

They therefore have only to express their opinion that such of the offices enumerated in the table as yet remain, should be abolished as opportunities occur, and to recommend generally that the duties of all offices, of whatever description, connected with the collection and receipt of the public revenue, should be performed in person, by those who hold them, at reasonable rates of salary.

#### ENGLAND.

##### OFFICES IN COURTS OF LAW IN THE GIFT OF THE CROWN.

The appointments to the under mentioned offices in the Court of Exchequer having been stated to your committee not to belong to the Judges of that court, but to be in the gift of the Crown, and it appearing that the duties of them are executed by deputy, there appears no reason for their being continued, except upon such an establishment as may afford an adequate remuneration to the proper officers hereafter appointed to discharge the duties in person.

##### EXCHEQUER.

King's Remembrancer,  
Clerk of the Pleas,  
Clerk of the Pipe,  
Comptroller of the Pipe,  
Deputy ditto,  
Marshal,  
Foreign Apposer,  
Surveyor and Receiver-General of Green Wax,  
Three Messengers out of four,  
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer,  
Clerk of Foreign Estreats,  
Clerk of the Nichils,  
Comptrollers of First Fruits.

##### ALIENATION OFFICE.

Three Commissioners,  
Receiver-General,  
Two Entering Clerks,  
Master in Chancery,  
Solicitor of the Exchequer.

#### SCOTLAND.

Director of the Court of Chancery,  
Clerk of the Court of Chancery,  
Principal Clerk in the Court of Admiralty,  
King's Remembrancer,  
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer,  
One of the Clerks in the Pipe Office,  
Presenter of Signatures, Exchequer,  
Register of Seisins,  
Clerk of the Admission of Notaries in the Court of Session;

With respect to the offices of Director of the Court of Chancery, Presenter of Signatures, and Register of Seisins in Scotland, as the duties of these three offices are stated to be highly important, and not only intimately connected with each other, but with the legal forms and proceeding on which the titles and security of real estates essentially depend in that part of the United Kingdom, your committee would, upon every principle, abstain from interfering with any of those legal forms and proceedings; and the emoluments of them ought to be regulated, as to ensure the due execution in person of their respective duties, by individuals competent by their professional knowledge to discharge those duties, and by their station in society to give such security as may be deemed adequate.

#### IRELAND.

All the offices in the courts of law in Ireland, included in the list annexed to the bill of 1816, with the exception of those which have hitherto been in the gift of the Chief Judges of the court of law in Ireland, ought, in the opinion of your committee, to be regulated on such principles as shall ensure the performance of their duties in person by those who hold them.

Public Registrar of Deeds,  
Clerk of Crown and Hanaper,  
Chief Remembrancer,  
Clerk of the Pipe,  
Comptroller of the Pipe,  
Chirographer,  
Prothonotary, Common Pleas,  
Prothonotary, King's Bench,  
Crown Office King's Bench,  
Transcriber and Foreign Apposer,  
Clerk of the Report Office,  
Pursuivant, Court of Exchequer,  
Register of Forfeitures,  
Usher of the Exchequer,  
Register, Court of Chancery,  
Accountant General, ditto,  
Sergeant at Arms, Pleas Office,  
Lord Treasurer's, or 2nd Remembrancer, Exchequer.

The right of appointment to the Clerkship of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer has been contested by the Chief Baron of that Court; and the right is not yet finally determined.

The duties of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery are now performed in person by the individual who holds the office.

The same observation applies to the office of Comptroller of the Pipe.

##### COLONIAL OFFICES.

Upon the Colonial offices sufficient materials have not been laid before your committee for presenting them fully and satisfactorily to the view of the house; but the general principle to be applied in dealing with them appears to be, in the first place, that of enforcing, to the utmost, residence within the colonies, or foreign possessions to which those offices belong, and personal performance by

the principal of the duties annexed to them : the second object to be attained ought to be the reduction of the salaries to such a rate, as may afford a fair and sufficient recompense for the services to be performed ; and any saving which can be derived from such regulations should be applied (as the case may be) in aid of some of the public burdens incidental to the civil government of such colonies or foreign possessions : observing farther, that in the old colonies any such application of savings must be made at the recommendation of the governors of such colonies, with the consent of the local legislatures of each.

It is difficult to state, with accuracy, the aggregate annual value of all the offices which have been mentioned ; Those which depend upon fees fluctuate considerably in their amount from various circumstances ; and there are several others (particularly those belonging to the colonies) of which the income has never been exactly returned.

The whole may be estimated at from 90,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*

REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO OFFICES,  
THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE NECESSARY  
TO BE CONTINUED.

The inquiries now made have fully confirmed the observation contained in the First Report of the committee upon *Sinecure Offices* appointed in 1810 : "That the number of offices which have revenue without any employment either of principal or deputy, is very inconsiderable, and that by far the greatest number of offices which are commonly described as *sinecure*, fall properly under the description of offices executed by deputy, or offices having revenue disproportionate to employment."

The only situations in England, of any considerable emolument, which can be considered as perfect *sinecures*, are the two offices of Chief Justice in Eyre, North and South of Trent ; there will be no difficulty in transferring any formal duties belonging to these offices (if any such still remain) to the Commissioners of Woods and Land Revenue. These salaries, as well as that of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, being paid out of the English civil list, and the salaries of several offices in Scotland and Ireland being in like manner charged upon the respective civil lists of those parts of the United Kingdom, your committee recommend, that a general rule should be laid down for carrying to the Consolidated Fund these and similar savings, as they may arise.

In Scotland, the office of high rank and emolument, that of Lord Justice General, should be annexed by law to that of Lord President of the Court of Session. . . .

Your Committee are of opinion that it should be left to the judgment and responsibility of the Lords of the Treasury for the time being, as vacancies occur, to place the several offices proposed to be regulated upon such an

establishment with respect to the number and rank of the persons requisite for the discharge of the efficient functions of such offices, and the amount of salary to be assigned to each person, as may appear to them adequate, after a full inquiry into the nature and extent of the duties to be performed, and the degree of official and pecuniary responsibility which necessarily attaches to some of them. If it should be thought proper in any act to be passed, with reference to the subject of this report, to enact, that when ever any of the said offices shall be reduced and regulated, there should be laid before both Houses of Parliament a comparative statement of the number, duty, and emolument of the respective officers under the old and new establishments, your committee conceive that the Parliamentary check, created by this arrangement, would be sufficient to prevent any abuse of a power, which seems properly to belong to the Lords of the Treasury, as the official and responsible advisers of the Crown, upon all matters which relate to the superintendence and control over the public expenditure.

It appears, that on a vacancy which recently occurred in the office of Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer, by the death of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, a claim to the appointment to that office was preferred by the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and an individual was appointed by him, and was sworn in before the Court of Exchequer. A proceeding by *quo warranto*, was instituted on the part of the Crown, and the judgment of the Court of King's Bench was adverse to the claim of the Chief Baron. An appeal, however, has been made to the Court of Error ; and may hereafter be made, by either party to the House of Lords. In the mean time, by an act of the legislature, 56th Geo. III. c. 122, the emoluments of the office are paid into the treasury, and the due discharge of all the official duties provided for. It is not impossible that claims, similar to those which have been preferred in this instance by the Chief Baron, may be preferred to the appointment to other offices in the law courts of Ireland, of great and disproportionate emolument, which have hitherto been considered as at the disposal of the Crown.

Your committee cannot, however, avoid submitting to the house, whether it would not be perfectly consistent, both in justice and sound policy, to provide for the regulation of all such offices after the expiration of the legally vested interests, upon the principle on which it is proposed to regulate other offices partaking of the nature of *sinecures*.

The duties attached to many of the principal offices in the courts of law in Ireland appear indeed to be so various and important, and to be necessarily performed by so many persons, that it would be extremely difficult without the most mature consideration, and probably without inquiries, instituted on the spot, to suggest any arrangement for the future conduct of the business of these offices,

when the existing interests in them shall have terminated.

Your committee understand, however, that there is at present a commission in Ireland, appointed in consequence of an address of the house, to inquire into the state of the courts of law in that part of the United Kingdom. It would be very desirable that the members of this commission should be required by the Executive Government, to examine, with as little delay as possible, into the circumstances under which the several offices in the courts of law, which have hitherto been considered in the disposal of the Crown, stand, and that they be required to suggest a plan for the future regulation of these offices.

#### MODE OF REWARDING HIGH AND EFFICIENT POLITICAL SERVICES.

Your committee would have found themselves under considerable difficulty in submitting to the house any specific plan for enabling the Crown to reward high and efficient political services, if they had not taken for their guidance the principles and regulations established by the bill so often referred to, as the basis of the suggestions which they have to offer under this head.

Retaining the list and classification of offices according to that bill, your committee are of opinion, that it would be expedient either to limit the total sum, which should in no case be exceeded, or to proceed, in another mode, towards attaining the same object:

1st. By limiting the number of pensions which could be granted, and in operation at any one time in each class. 2ndly. By providing that the power of granting such pensions should be called progressively into operation at stated intervals, affording a reasonable probability, that at least an equal saving will have been effected by the falling in of the salaries or emoluments of some of the offices to be regulated or abolished, instead of commencing at once upon the vacancy of the first of such offices as might exceed 2,000*l.* a year, or of any one given period. 2ndly. That the provision of the bill which could have made it lawful for his Majesty, when any person should have served in more than one of the four classes, to grant such pension as is annexed to the highest class in which he may have been employed, (without any reference to the duration of his service in that class,) should be so far amended as to require from any such person a certain period of service in the higher class.

With reference to these principles of modification, your committee submit, that the number of pensions in each of the four classes should be limited as follows:

1st. Class—First Lord of the Treasury, First Lord of the Admiralty, three Secretaries of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer—six pensions of 3,000*l.*

2nd. Class—Chief Secretary for Ireland,—Secretary at War—three pensions of 2,000*l.*

N. B. The Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland was included in this Class in the Bill of 1813.

3rd. Class—Two Secretaries of the Treasury Principal Secretary of the Admiralty—six pensions of 1,500*l.*

4th. Class—Under Secretaries of State, Clerk of the Ordnance—six pensions of 1,000*l.*

That the Crown should have the power of granting one pension in each of these classes, except the second, at the end of two years from the adoption of this system by the legislature; and so in succession at intervals of two years, until the expiration of twelve years, when it shall be lawful to the Crown to grant the whole number of pensions proposed in each class. With respect to the second class, it is proposed that the power should not commence till the expiration of four years, so as to come into complete operation at the same period of twelve years, as in the three other classes.

Your committee conceive that the offices of the President of the Board of Control, and Secretary to that Board, come within the description of effective, civil and political offices, so far as to entitle them to be considered in any general system intended to be laid down with regard to such offices; but they leave it to the wisdom of the house to determine whether, as their salaries are entirely drawn from another quarter, and not from public revenue, these offices ought to be included in the provisions of any bill which may be framed upon the recommendations contained in this report, or to form the subject of some other legislative measure.

The Regulations of the bill, with respect to length of service in each of the four classes, your committee are of opinion might be amended in the following manner:

1st Class—Not less than two years' service in one or more of the offices of that class.—2d and 3d classes—either five years' service in one of the offices of that class, or three years in that class, and not less than five years in some of the offices of the other classes, so as to make, in that case, at least eight years' service; but in the whole 4th class, at least ten years' service.

The only further alteration which it has occurred to your committee to recommend in limitation of the regulations of the bill, is, that the pensions of each class should, in all cases, be limited to the smaller sum specified in the bill, viz 3,000*l.* for the first class; 2,000*l.* for the second, 1,500*l.* for the third; and 1,000*l.* for the fourth; without any progressive increase depending upon length of service; and that one half of such pension should abate upon the grantee being appointed to any civil office or employment under the Crown of equal or greater amount.

It has occurred to your committee, that circumstances might possibly arise, though of occasional and rare occurrence, in which it might be highly expedient for the Crown to possess the power of granting one pension in the first class, without reference to any specific period of service in the person to whom it might be granted; and although there might be no actual vacancy in the class. They therefore submit to the house, whether it might not

be expedient to grant such a power, subject to any regulations in the mode of exercising it which may be thought necessary, and subject also to a provision that any such grant should be held to be supernumerary; so that, upon any subsequent vacancy arising in the first class, it should not be filled up, except in favour of the person holding such extraordinary pension; who from that time would be considered as forming one of the limited list of six.

Although it may be objected to the limited number proposed by your committee for each class, that circumstances may arise in which, from the whole number of pensions in any of the classes having been previously granted, the Crown might for a time be debarred from remunerating a person, who by long and meritorious services, might be entitled to such a reward; such an inconvenience, they apprehend, could only exist for a short time: and on the other hand, your committee are of opinion that, without some such limitation, the saving, which they contemplate as one of the inducements for substituting this mode of recompensing public service, for that which is now at the disposal of the Crown, might be ultimately disappointed.

March 28, 1817.

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*The unedited Antiquities of Attica*; comprising the Architectural remains of Eleusis, Rhamnus, Sunium, and Thoricus. By the Society of Dilettanti. Imperial Folio. Price £10 10s. London. 1817.

*Vis unita fortior*, says the proverb; Strength united is stronger; a sentiment rarely if ever more completely verified, than in the union of a number of British noblemen and gentlemen for the purpose of obtaining those gratifications which are derived from the higher departments of art and *Virtu*, and of renewing at home those formerly enjoyed abroad.

It is not easy to believe that the influence of curiosity is stronger in the British nation than among other people; but, certainly a great proportion of travellers for amusement, and merely to see foreign parts, is composed of our country men and country women, who think little of personal danger, and less of those fatigues unavoidably incident to such excursions. This desire of visiting knows no bounds. Scarcely has it been gratified with the enjoyment of one source of pleasure, ere it seeks ano-

ther; and while the ear hears of something further to be seen,

That cruel something unpossessed  
Corrodes and leavens all the rest.

History affords perpetual references to the visits of natives of our island to the continent, and especially to Italy. While the Catholic was the religion of our country this disposition was easily accounted for; and probably after that principle of attraction had ceased, its impulse continued, transmitted, as it were, by descent, from father to son.

For this many causes might be assigned. Britain never professed to recede from the politics of the Continent, though some of her statesmen thought such would be her wisdom; while the commerce of our country extending to all parts the connections it established, afforded facilities for accommodation of our countrymen, which scarcely could be equalled by any, and certainly could be surpassed by no other nation.

The grand tour, an introduction and acquaintance with foreign courts, was and probably ever will be, a necessary part of the education of the higher ranks among us. It opens the mind, and disperses that portion of vulgar prejudices from which the most elevated cannot wholly escape; it affords means of information proper to mature the judgment, and likely to become of practical advantage in the duties of life, according to rank and station. It was indeed, too true, that our youth were not always sufficiently stocked with that genuine British learning which was necessary for their personal dignity and that of their country; they knew too little of the real situation of affairs in their own island, and not seldom heard for the first time, abroad, of improvements in which Britain was the admiration of distant strangers. And yet, it has been acknowledged by liberal foreigners, in all parts of the Continent, that in proportion to the great number of young men, in the hey-day of life, who visited them, they had noticed few ill-disposed and ill-behaved Englishmen. The general character of our countrymen was steadiness; though exceptions undoubtedly did occur.

The course of classical learning estab-



lished in our public seminaries of education, gave a zest to excursions in Italy, the scene of events impressed on the mind of every student. Nothing could be more natural than to desire acquaintance with towns and cities whose names had acquired distinction, from their connexion and importance. The persons concerned were already rendered familiar by the pen of the historian; the places where they lived and acted, derived a dignity and imparted a sympathy, felt most intensely in early life, and acting with most vigour on the yet unembarrassed mind.

Italy, too, was the seat of the arts; rendered illustrious by works of great masters, by whatever was excellent in architecture, sculpture, painting and music, that country possessed attractions nothing short of fascinating; and when to these were added those derived from contemplating specimens of ancient art, the master-pieces of matchless artists, recovered from the oblivion of many centuries, it can create no occasion of wonder that Italy was always included among the countries that *must* be visited, to complete the education of a gentleman.

In the progress of the last century the Greek language regained that popularity which had been for a while suspended among us. It was no longer deemed the infallible mark of a pedant to be acquainted with it; but, rather an honourable distinction; and report continuing to affirm that there still remained in the cities of Greece, antiquities well worth visiting, a new scene of gratification to the inquisitive disposition of our countrymen, opened itself, and new enjoyments were anticipated. The most favourable occurrence possible, in behalf of this inclination was, the occupation of Italy by our enemies the revolutionary French. Being excluded from that country, and from most other parts of the Continent, and thereby almost wholly restricted to excursions by sea, an additional sail of a few days could be considered as no impediment to British curiosity, and Greece succeeded to Italy as the object of examination; till, at length, that country has witnessed the establishment of English inns, for the

accommodation of its numerous English travellers. A wonder to the modern Greeks;—but what would it have been to the ancients?

The Society of Dilettanti was established previous to this convulsed state of public affairs: it comprised a voluntary association of noblemen and gentlemen, who cultivated the national taste, and desired, among other things, to see it improved from models furnished by the purest times of ancient Greece. This society, therefore, employed agents to make the necessary observations, to transmit authentic intelligence, and to open those sources of discovery of which their successors might avail themselves. Under the patronage of this society, Dr. Chandler travelled; and afterwards published accounts of his travels. The society, likewise, published in splendid folios, representations of various antiquities extant in Greece; and these contributed powerfully to stimulate and augment that desire for examining this country which we have already noticed. To those volumes, the present is an addition, every way worthy to be placed in company with the former, and with those of Stuart, whose labours, and whose biography, not long ago occupied our pages.\*

The volumes of Stuart, published at distant intervals, were eventually productive of little profit to their author, as a pecuniary speculation; an interval not less, has elapsed between the last Architectural publication of this society and the present;† but, happily, in this instance, pecuniary considerations are out of the question. It was to be expected that an association so respectable, would consult its dignity by employing the best artists, and presenting to the world an eminent specimen of the powers of architectural engraving, after so many years of patronage; and we feel a pleasure in reporting most favourably of the spirit and skill displayed in the volume before us, in both the departments of design and engraving,

\* Compare LITERARY PANORAMA New Series, Vol. IV. pp. 538, 811.

† For a Report on the Volume of Specimens of Antient Sculptures published by the Dilettanti Society, See Lit. PANORAMA, Vol. VIII. p. 1243.

generally. There are, indeed, in some of the plates, passages, where the eye could wish that the draughtsman had tempered his light and shade somewhat more; and diminished certain hard-nesses which now appear *cutting*; but these are not frequent, and, most likely, are the result of a desire to effect a distinctness of parts, which is more important to architectural designs, than to others.

The subjects treated on in this volume, are—the road to Athens from Eleusis, with the Propylæa—the inner vestibules leading to the Temple of Ceres—the Temple itself—and the temple of Diana Propylæa, all these at the latter place: also, the temple of Nemesis, and of Themis, at Rhamnus, one of the towns of Attica, sixty stadia distant from Marathon, north easterly:—the temple of Minerva, on the promontory of Sunium, and a portico at Thoricus. The latter is in great part a repetition; that portico having been given in a former volume, published by this society.--- Each of these articles has an introduction, with an explanation of the plates accompanying it, or, rather, forming it, for the plates are the main object of the work.

We presume not to judge for others; but, for ourselves, we acknowledge the prevalence of a desire to know all that can be known, on the history of the subjects in a work of art like the present. To say the least, we derive entertainment from the progress of their discovery; from the impediments interposed, and the difficulties overcome, before the purpose of the artists could be accomplished. We desire to know the name of the discoverer, and the date of his operations. On these particulars, the narrative is very succinct, not to say deficient.

Eleusis derived its fame principally from the mysteries celebrated in the temple of Ceres. These were esteemed the most solemn, and certainly were the most secret, attached to the religion of Greece. This secrecy has induced many learned men to speculate on their nature and design; and several different hypotheses have been proposed on the subject. They commenced at Athens, where

the candidate for admission underwent various rituals, preparations, and ablutions, all performed by night; he was also bound to secrecy during a whole year; no small trial for an Athenian!—but the rites were completed at Eleusis, where the display included whatever could terrify and delight the aspirant; and to render the impression more effectual, medicated drugs were administered; and the operation of these augmented the horrors which the mysterious visions were calculated to inspire.

The following abridged account of the Eleusinian mysteries, composed by Doctor Chandler, is taken from his *Travels in Greece*, cap. xl. p. 178.

“The mystic temple, as it was called, provided by Pericles for the solemnity, created such awe by its sanctity, as could be equalled only by the effect of its beauty and magnitude, which excited astonishment in every beholder. The profane, or uninitiated, were forbidden to enter it on any pretence.

It has been asserted, that the mysteries were designed to be a vehicle of sublime knowledge, and represented, in a kind of drama of the history of Ceres, “the rise and establishment of civil society, the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments, the error of Polytheism, and the principle of unity; which last article was the famous secret.” But this weighty superstructure is not reared on the solid basis of antiquity. It is certain that the story of Ceres, which was the ground-work of the mysteries, besides its absurdities, was both ludicrous and indecent.

The grand mysteries were quinquennial. When the season approached, the myste, or persons who had been initiated only in the lesser mysteries, repaired to Eleusis to be instructed in the ceremonial. The service for the opening of the temple, with morning sacrifice, was performed. The ritual was then produced from the sanctuary. It was enveloped in symbolical figures of animals, which suggested words compendiously, in letters with ligatures, implicated, the tops huddled together, or disposed circularly like a wheel; the whole utterly inexplicable to the profane. The case, which was called *Petroma*, consisted of two stones exactly fitted. The mysterious record was replaced after the reading, and closed up until a future festival. The solemnity began on the fifteenth of the month Boedromion, and ended on the twenty-third. The principal rite was noc-

urnal, and confined to the temple and its environs. The mystæ waited without, with impatience and apprehension. Lamentations and strange noises were heard. It thundered; flashes of light and of fire rendered the deep succeeding darkness more terrible. They were beaten, and perceived not the hand. They beheld frightful apparitions, monsters, and phantoms, of a canine form. They were filled with terror, became perplexed, and unable to stir. The scene then suddenly changed to brilliant and agreeable. The Propylæa, or vestibules of the temple were opened, the curtains withdrawn, the hidden things displayed. They were introduced by the Hierophant and *Daduchus*, and the former shewed them the mysteries. The splendor of illumination, the glory of the temple and of the images, the singing and dancing which accompanied the exhibition, all contributed to soothe the mind after its late agitation, and to render the wondering devotee tranquil and self-satisfied. After this inspection, or, as it was called, the *antopsia*, they retired, and others advanced. The succeeding days were employed in sacrifice, in pompous processions, and spectacles, at which they assisted, wearing myrtle crowns. On the twenty-third two vases were filled, and placed towards the east and west. Some mystic words were pronounced, the vases were overturned, and the festival ended. The language of the mysteries, like the letters of the ritual, was incomprehensible to the profane. The passport to initiation was an occult formula, not to be acquired but at the lesser mysteries; and the acclamation at the conclusion, if the words had any signification, was intelligible only to the assembly.

So far, Dr. Chandler. The mysterious words to which he alludes have been, since his time, explained by Captain Wilford, as being pure Sanscrit. They were Κογξ, "Ομ, Παξ.—*Congx, Om. Panx.*—They are used to this day by Brahmins at the conclusion of religious rites: they are written in the language of the Gods, as the Hindoos call their sacred books,—*Canscha, Om, Panscha*. The first, *Canscha*, signifies the object of our most ardent wishes. *Om* is the famous monosyllable used both at the beginning and end of a prayer, or any religious rite, like *Amen*. *Panscha* implies that this *turn, or work*, is over, and perhaps, in signification, is not absolutely unlike our word *finis*, which is placed at the end of volumes.

This reference to the language and customs of the East leads to the question, whether the mysteries were any thing more than a reference of the public religion of Greece to the country whence it was derived:—whether the same ceremonies are not now performed in India:—and whether the mystical letters were not, as well as these mystical words, "pure Sanscrit," but rendered intelligible to the initiated, by proper explanation. The mention of "symbolical figures of animals, which suggested words compendiously," may remind the reader no less of the Chinese symbolic language (partly explained in *Panorama*, vol. XII, pp. 848, 1052), than of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, which, if not borrowed from the Chinese, might be originally derived from a branch of the same root of science.

After all, the main end and design of these mysteries remains doubtful. The present writers are abundantly candid when they suppose that "the principal object of the institution was to instil the love and practice of virtue into the mind of man." We should be glad to acquiesce in this, had it not been observed, that those who had been initiated were not afterwards distinguished by the practice of any particular virtue, or eminent for sanctity of manners and consistent conduct of life.

Our artists discovered, in the pavement of the inner vestibules, which led to the temple of Ceres, two grooves, much worn by the action of wheels, and as no wheeled carriage could approach the spot, they concluded that these formed part of the accommodations for the machinery employed in the sacred mysteries. They insert from the *Voyage d'Antenor*, vol. iii. cap. 11. the following extract;—it describes the means to which the priesthood had recourse, to instil terror into the minds of the mystæ; and as it supplies some particulars omitted in the account already quoted from Dr. Chandler, while in the main it agrees with it, and confirms the general import of that learned writer's representation, we translate the extracts made in the Volume under consideration.

"Beyond this river, I perceived, under an arcade, a flight of steps the termination

of which was lost in the surrounding darkness, and on each side of them iron railings, following their course. I saw evidently, that this was the way I ought to take. Fearing that the feeble glimmer from the burning pile might cease to illuminate my way, I took advantage of the embers to light again my lamp, which had been extinguished by the rarefaction of the air. I undressed myself, and tied my clothes on my head with my girdle, and I crossed the river by swimming, holding up my lamp carefully in my hand. Quickly putting on my clothes, I ascended the steps of the arcade, and found myself on a landing place six feet in length, and three in width. The flooring was moveable; the brazen walls, served for support by means of two great wheels of the same matter, one on the right hand, the other on the left. The upper part of these wheels were loaded with ponderous chains. I saw over my head three large and dark concavities, and before me, a door covered with the whitest ivory: I tried several times to open it, but in vain, I was extremely perplexed. At length I perceived in the higher part of the door two very shining rings. I placed my hands on them to examine whether, by pulling them, the door might not open: this was the last trial, but the most terrible. At the first motion of the rings, the wheels revolved with a dreadful noise; I thought I heard the groans of hell, or the crash of falling worlds. Thunder struck, I remained stiff and motionless; soon I felt myself briskly shaken by the oscillations of the floor, which was raised up, and by an impetuous wind occasioned by the rapidity of the wheels in motion. I collected all my firmness; I clung to the rings. The noise increased in horror. I dreaded the fall of the whole edifice, and being buried under its ruins. At length, by slow degrees the noise abated; I felt that I was lowered down; and when the door [rather the floor] had regained its former situation, the two leaves of the door opened, and discovered a place enlightened by an immense quantity of lights. I entered as the sun rose; I saw the Ox Apis through the bars of his stall, and I found with surprise, that I had come out of the pedestal of the triple statue of Osiris, Isis and Horus."

On this account, which, though taken from a work of imagination, is understood to be founded on ancient authorities, the Editors of the present volume observe, that they have not been able to trace the original writers; but they conclude that it is derived from some of the

Christian Fathers, who took many occasions to expose the absurdity of Pagan rites.

This action of a moveable floor, might have been accomplished by means of trucks, made to traverse in the grooves still seen in the pavement. There are other grooves beyond these, apparently intended for the purposes of other machinery, which *perhaps* received the counterpoises of this moveable floor. "The machinery of this stage trick," say our authors, "may have been extremely simple, and appears to have been fixed against the traverse walls, where we find preparations made for the stone-work upon which it depended. Eight plug-holes of very unusual size, four on each side, remain in the marble blocks which are here raised above the general level of the pavement."——

They observe, too, that the pavement of the interior of the temple of Ceres is considerably below the level of the pavement of the portico; and this circumstance, which is contrary to all rule and precedent, they adduce as evidence of the existence of a boarded floor above it; while this served the purpose of a crypt, and contributed to afford play for the theatrical deception. This pavement was not smooth, but rough; also the natural rock at the back of the temple, was left, rudely projecting into the sacred recess: and this was intentional, for, at the back of the temple was a raised walk, cut in the rock, not without design.

The mysteries of Eleusis were not kept so profoundly secret by the numbers admitted to them, but what whispers of their ceremonial were in circulation; yet they maintained themselves, with greater or lesser splendor, even after the popular acception of Christianity; but at length, as is generally understood, the temple with all its machinery and mysteries was buried beneath its own ponderous ruins, by the destructive hand of Attila.

The travellers engaged by the society of Dilettanti to explore the continent of Asia minor and part of Greece, were the first who attempted to discover the plan on which the sacred edifices of Eleusis had been constructed; (as may be

seen by the second volume of the *Ionian Antiquities*, published by this Society) but the difficulties opposed to their progress were then insurmountable. Under more favourable circumstances, a recent mission has been attended with sufficient success to shew the greater part of them, notwithstanding almost without exception, these once famous buildings, are now occupied by massy blocks of the ancient edifice, fallen from their places, and by a number of wretched modern cottages, which accommodate a few Albanian families.

In the first volume of our new series p. 53, *et seq.* the reader has seen the measures taken by Dr. Clarke to obtain and carry off the statue of Ceres, the tutelar goddess of Eleusis; with the superstition of the people, respecting that statue; which is but one instance among many of traditionary feelings of a like kind. Perhaps these Albanians might be the more readily pardoned if the report had reached them that their plains were the first cultivated ground in Attica; and that the pavement which marked the area of these temples, and the approach to them, was the first threshing floor of their country, used, to obtain and secure the bearded grain for human sustenance. Whether they knew, or did not know, the names of Ceres and Triptolemus, it is certain that they felt for those deities a latent veneration:—but, we hope, that since they have been deprived of their talisman, their harvests have been equally abundant, as before; and that their lands have lost nothing of their fertility by losing their goddess.\*

\* This hope of our Reviewer has been realized; as we learn from Mr. Hobhouse; who says, "It is well known that the Cambridge Ceres, mutilated as it is, was supposed both by Greeks and Turks, from a tradition, to be a sort of talisman, on which depended the fertility of the lands of Eleusis; but the Thriasian plain has lost nothing of its former abundance since the removal of this precious relic by our accomplished and amiable countryman; and the inhabitants of Eleusis, who pointed out to me the trench whence it had been dug, evinced no sign of regret, for their loss. A very few years will accomplish the destruction of the scanty remains that are to be seen on this once celebrated spot, and the former existence of the temples may, in some future age, be as problematical as the object of the mysteries, at Eleusis. Hobhouse's Trav. p. 378. [Edit.]

The approach to this famous temple was adorned with a general entrance, or Propylæa; after this was passed, the second entrance or inner Vestibule, presented itself; and lastly, the Temple, rendered awfully majestic by an extensive front comprising twelve columns.

The Propylæa at Eleusis appears to have been a faithful copy of that at Athens, and little less costly. It was not, indeed, so highly finished as its prototype; but it had the advantage in point of symmetry, owing to the nature of the ground it stood on. This close similarity between the two buildings affords the means of representing both in a complete state; and the roof and ceiling of the Athenian building is seen, for the first time, by means of this at Eleusis. And by this may be accounted for, and justified, the admiration expressed by Pausanias, on viewing that famous instance of Athenian magnificence. A Propylæa has also been discovered at Sunium, of the same order as the Temple of Minerva, on that promontory.

Among other novelties now presented, is, the method of covering the buildings with marble slabs, worked in the shape of tiles, with the application of narrow joint tiles to prevent the admission of wet. These extend from the roof to the eaves, nearly; and were, no doubt, admired as highly ornamental, by the Greeks, who honoured the inventor, Byzes of Naxos, with a statue for his merit in applying them.

The temple of Diana Propylæa, at Eleusis, is the more interesting, as it is the only one known of the more simple form of the Grecian temple, that with two columns in the fronts, between the *antæ* which terminate the flank wall of the cell. Nevertheless, a still more simple construction is that of the temple of Themis at Rhamnus, which is apparently more ancient than any other treated on in this volume. It has only a single portico, with two columns between the *antæ*. It is small; being but about thirty-three feet in its external length. It was constructed of blocks, not squared, but of uncertain sizes; worked down to a smooth superficies, and made to fit each other, with great labour and perseverance. This is a remain, by imita-



tion at least, of the ancient Cyclopean mode of building; and what is remarkable, the same mode is found in various parts of the world; even as far off as Spanish America.

Our artists discovered in this temple a mutilated statue of the goddess, of extremely ancient workmanship; we conceive that it would have justified further notice; at least, there is a *possibility* that it might have dated from the days of Xerxes, as there seems to be no cause for the formation of such a statue, for the use of a temple, destined, as our informants conclude, to perish by lapse of time, after having served to succeeding generations as a memento of Persian barbarity.

It was the policy of the Athenians, when the Persians, during their invasion of Greece, had burned the ancient temples, to forbid their reparation; they suffered them to remain in their half consumed state, as so many evidences of what their country had suffered; but other temples were built, on or near the same sites, to the honour of the same deities; whence a considerable number of sacred structures, greatly conformable in style, rose about the same period, the time of Pericles; and this being the most splendid era of Grecian art, gives interest and importance to their remains.

Adjoining to the Temple of Themis at Rhamnus, is the temple of Nemesis, which, besides its regular order of architecture, affords an example of the practice among the Greeks of painting with red the mouldings of the cornice. The *cymatium* all around has been thus ornamented. Where the colour has been applied, the parts are prominent; the corrosion of the surface having been by this measure prevented. The outline appears to have been first traced with a sharp instrument, while the marble was soft. In a note, the writers inform us, that a solution of dragon's blood applied with a pencil to white marble, penetrates deeply, and the outline traced remains perfect, as the colour does not spread. This solution is found to harden marble to such a degree, that if a piece, partially stained, be exposed to the action of a powerful acid, so that the surface

is eaten away to a considerable depth, the tinted part will stand out beyond the rest.

This ornament was placed as well on the outside of the cell of the temple as on the inside. But other colours appear to have been employed, in different places; also gilding, in stars, &c. Is this a recollection of the Egyptian style? It might be thought so, as the lotus is found among these figures. We know that some of the Egyptian temples are covered almost all over with painted ornaments, the colours of which still continue wonderfully brilliant and glowing.

The temple of Minerva at Sunium, of which sufficient remains are standing to allow of its accurate description, affords a proof that the ancient artists were not on all occasions, slaves to the rules of their art. The shafts of the columns, instead of being divided into twenty flutings, as is customary, have a lesser number, only sixteen; and this leads to the observation, that the columns at Pæstum are divided into a greater number,—twenty-four. These are the only deviations known.

Thoracic was once a considerable town, about eight miles north of Cape Sunium. It derived its importance from the silver mines of Laurium, to which it was a post of protection. Here were found the lower parts of a Doric portico, having fourteen columns in the fronts, and seven in each return. With this the volume closes.

The measured proportions of these buildings, with their details, which render them so interesting to artists, must be examined in the plates themselves. The restorations are supported by authorities found on the spot. The maps and the views are contributed by the spirited pencil of Sir William Gell, and are touched by the engravers with correspondent skill and intelligence:—they present little labour, but much expression.

The progress of discovery, as it concerns the ancient remains of Greece has been gradual. Time was when their very existence was unsuspected—(Athens itself was reported to be a mere inconsiderable village, known under another

name, containing nothing worthy of note,) but, at length, their existence was placed beyond a doubt. Then followed a better acquaintance with their general character, and with their merit as works of art; at length, we are instructed in the principles which guided the architects who erected them; and now we become familiar with every ornament and minor invention they display. For this we are beholden to the liberality of modern patronage, and to the accuracy of modern artists; each has strove, to outdo his predecessors; and every succeeding company has enlarged its researches, as well more extensively as more accurately. To these labours we are obliged, in common with those professors who cannot obtain permission from their daily duties to visit distant countries. The objects of their study are brought home to their own cabinets, and by means of an elegant art, are preserved, and are likely to be preserved, for the inspection of the curious, and the intelligent, probably for ages—many ages, after their originals have wholly disappeared.

\*• We should have suspected an error of the press, in the mention of "porous stone,"—had it not frequently occurred in this Volume: should it not be "Poros stone," i.e. stone from the quarries at Poros?"—What is this "*porous* stone?"

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*Academic Errors; or Recollections of Youth.* By a Member of the University of Cambridge. London. Law and Co. Small 8vo. p. p. 216. Price 5s. 6d. boards.

THERE are certain subjects on which it seems to be the delight of practice to baffle theory. With a fund of eight millions of money raised for their support, according to laws framed for their comfort and good regulation, our poor are starving and miserable, daily losing all that might be valuable in their habits, as members of society, and in their character as Englishmen. With princely foundations for their instructions, and laws for their conduct, laid down by the most learned and admirable of our countrymen, and with almost as many treatises on education as we have acts of parliament, our youth are still in

general either ill educated, or at least receive an education so little fitting their future prospects in life, that they have to spend almost as much time in what may be called unlearning, when they arrive at maturity, as they before did in learning. Of our young men who start from the universities into the busy scenes of active life, how many, more unfortunate, surely, than the daughters of Danaus, find that of the intellectual streams which were poured through the sieve of mental inattention, even the small portion, that, in spite of themselves, adhered to its sides, was not of the nature best qualified to quench their future thirst.

The little volume, now under our perusal, is of a nature interesting alike to parents, to preceptors, and to pupils. The first, it will teach to be wary in the choice of those to whom they consign the happiness and improvement of their offspring:—the next may condescend to rectify from it, some of the darling prejudices in which the race of pedagogues persevere from generation to generation; and the last may be warned against the errors into which the innocent and unsuspecting are initiated in great schools, by the virtuous sorrow expressed by the author, for having sacrificed, in his progress through one of them, that conscience void of offence, that "sunshine of the heart," which, once obscured by clouds of impurity or guilt, never again breaks forth in unblemished lustre.

Our author, from his own account, appears to have been brought up, the first ten years of his life, as most children during that tender period are, who are fortunate enough to be born in a rank of life fully adequate to their personal comforts, and to remain under the personal direction of virtuous and sensible parents. In consequence of his mother's health requiring the aid of a milder climate, and his father accompanying her to the South of Europe, he was soon after that period obliged to be separated from them, and was placed at a grammar-school in the country. Whoever recollects his feelings on leaving the paternal roof, for the first time, will be ready to acknowledge, that none more acute have been excited by any sub-

sequent epoch in his life. Even under the most favourable circumstances we never quit the home of our infancy, the scene of our innocence, without regret for past pleasures, and instinctive fears of future evils—as birds on first quitting the parent nest, still only wheel in short circles around it. Unfortunately for our author, the scenes for which he exchanged the rational instruction and fostering endearments of his parental fireside, were calculated by the force of contrast, to rivet them more strongly on his memory. Gilbert Wakefield has declared in his *Memoirs*, that he never could recall to his mind without horror, the time he passed under the tuition of a mistaken though well-meaning man, who, in his anxiety to acquit himself of what he thought his duty towards his pupils, loaded them with tasks, and confined them to their studies, with scarcely an hour's intermission from six in the morning, till late in the evening, regardless of the relaxations their tender age required. Our author expresses himself equally forcibly respecting his sufferings at the same period, and as it is a cause in which thousands can sympathize with him, we lay his description before our readers, intending to serve the youthful part of the community by turning the attention of their parents and directors more particularly towards the choice of a preceptor, on which so much of the happiness of their early years, and the advantage of their maturity frequently depends.

"As often as I read this passage," says an author, speaking of one in Southey's *Life of Nelson*, "it brings to memory the desolate sensations which I experienced when my father took leave of me in Mr. P.'s play-ground—but why do I say, bring to memory, when few of the past sorrows of life are so constantly before my mind as that which I felt when I first perceived myself surrounded by new faces, whose indifference and want of sympathy soon convinced me that I was no longer in the presence of persons whose object it was to make me happy.—My heart was ready to burst, and what added to my bitterness was the fortitude with which I repelled the gushing tears. I was ashamed to be seen weeping without having any other cause to assign than that I found myself at school, and checked the

friendly tears which were alone capable of giving me relief. There seemed to be no hope, no comfort, no amusement within my reach. The little victims who were to be my future companions, instead of diverting my sorrows, appeared to have a pleasure in increasing them, by the impertinence of their observations, and the rudeness of their gaze. They mocked about me, and as they shouted "a new boy is come" "a new boy is come" I expected to have been hunted for their sport. Not a kind look, or a cheering voice was to be found in the noisy throng, and it has often been a matter of astonishment to me, that as all children have nearly the same feelings when first they go to school, they do not recollect their own sorrows, and offer some encouragement or consolation to the little unfortunate who is newly thrown among them. Perhaps I may draw forth many a smile by using such strong terms to express my petty affliction upon this occasion, but I insist upon it that no words are too powerful to delineate the awkward and unhappy situation of my first debut as one of Mr. P.'s scholars. The sensibilities of childhood are extremely acute whatever excites them, and I have to describe the magnitude of the effect, and not of the cause."

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. P. are then given, in colours well adapted to portray a shallow pedantic tyrant, and his peevish narrow-minded thrifty helpmate. Mr. P.'s first conversation with his pupil is sufficiently characteristic.

"How old are you?" "Ten, Sir." "Aye, then, no doubt you have been several times through your *Accidence*, can say '*As in præsentî*' by heart, and know something of syntax. Have you begun prosody yet?" This string of interrogations puzzled me very much. I had scarcely heard the terms, and while I hesitated, he thundered again in my ears, "Is the boy deaf? are you perfect in your grammar?" "No, Sir, I have not learnt it yet."

"Not learnt it all perhaps, but can you repeat your *As in præsentî*?"

"No, Sir."

"Then I am afraid you are a very great dunce."

"At this word there was a general titter through the school, and to my confusion I heard it audibly repeated by several voices, 'what a dunce he must be!'"

"The tremendous examination continued."

"Let me hear you conjugate the verb *possum*. You must know your *Accidence*."

"I don't indeed, Sir. I was never taught it."

"The boy is a fool—pretty trouble I shall have with him—Pray Sir how much of the *Accidence* have you learnt?"

"None, Sir. I never saw the book, my father did not teach me the *Accidence*."

Nothing could exceed the ludicrous amazement which Mr. P. felt, or affected to feel, when I made this declaration. For a few seconds he seemed to have lost the power of utterance in the excess of his surprise. At length however he changed his harsh and angry tones into sounds by which he meant to express his pity, and compassion, at my uncommon ignorance.

"Poor little idiot," cried the sympathising pedagogue, what a deplorable degree of stupidity must yours be! You will never make a figure in the world I can prophesy. Ten years old, and know nothing! It is lucky however, that you are placed under my control: perhaps I shall make something of you, in the end, by dint of the rod. Let me hear how can you read. But before you begin I shall be prepared to find that you can do nothing."

Here however our Tyro acquits himself to no small advantage; but not all his attainments in his mother tongue can make up in Mr. P's eyes for the crime of not knowing the *Accidence* at ten years of age, and he is dismissed with an assurance that he shall be made to conjugate every verb in it before the expiration of the year. This leads to some very judicious remarks on the manner of teaching latin generally practised in schools, and the defects of the books commonly in use for that purpose. The scene is then changed from Mr. P's seminary, where our author describes himself as having in the course of a short time lost all the information he brought from home with him, and gained nothing in its place, but a parcel of dry rules fixed in his memory by the cane, and without a correspondent idea of their meaning. He is then placed by his Uncle with a clergyman, whose mode of instructing and behaving to his pupils appears to have combined every thing that was useful in knowledge with all that was amiable in morals. Private preceptors, at least, will do well to study the account of this gentleman's method, and the happy effect which it is described to have had on the minds and manners of his pupils, ought to be sufficient incitement to them to practice a similar one.—After a short sojourn at

home with his parents, our author is next sent, contrary to the wishes of his mother, to a public school, and the errors in its economy and arrangement, are commented on with the more severity, as our author considers them to be common to the whole body of Academical Education. His remarks on the manner of teaching the classics, with the undue importance annexed to them, and the time sacrificed to their acquirement, even at the expence of every other branch of useful knowledge; and above all, the folly of rating the abilities of the pupils solely by their skill in making verses, a large part of which well deserve the name of nonsense, have been frequently dwelt upon. Our author's strictures on these subjects may be considered as somewhat tinged by the disappointment which he acknowledges to have undergone, on finding all his other attainments unvalued by his masters, and comparatively useless to himself, in consequence of his total inability to versify, or even to write tolerable prose in the Latin tongue; but his remarks on the manner in which these studies are generally enforced by the rod, as if science took up her abode in the same situation which Butler assigns as the lodging for honour. His animadversions on the nature of many of the works which under the venerable garb of antiquity, are allowed to pollute the minds of youth, sanctioned by the authority of those who ought to guard their morals from injury, however severe, cannot be deemed *excessive*. It is with virtuous indignation, mingled with that bitter feeling of regret, at not having himself escaped its contagion, that he says,

"I can scarcely keep my temper within any bounds, when I recal the melancholy and shocking depravity which is nourished at \*\*\*\*\*", and elsewhere, by the free admission of licentious books into the school. I mean classical books. There are publications in English infinitely less destructive to the morals of boys, than the Roman and Greek authors to which I am alluding, but these would very properly call down the heaviest punishment upon him in whose hands they were found. But why are not pernicious books in one language to be put to the ban as well as those in another? The most abominable passages that have ever

been printed in English, cannot be compared to the infamous sentiments and details which we find in Latin and Greek. The productions of Anacreon, Aristophanes, Horace, and Juvenal, contain matter which it is shameful for an adult to allow himself to read, and yet these are the books which are not only tolerated, but encouraged amongst us. I declare that I blush at the recollection of passages which I have heard my school fellows reciting to one another, while they chuckled at the licence which was granted them to peruse as much grossness as they pleased, provided that the author wrote in the language of Rome or Greece.

He proceeds in a strain of reprehension, severe as the subject calls for, to comment on the various evils that must result from this early pollution of the minds of youth, and recommends that no editions of the authors from whom such changes may arise, but those which are expurgated, should be received in schools; justly observing, that the Delphin editions where lines of an indecent tendency are left without any other interpretation than a blank, to shew that they will not bear investigation, only act as guides for the boys to search out such passages; and to stimulate their industry to an exact translation of them. Important hints may often be found in a very unobtrusive form. This little volume will be found to contain many valuable remarks and suggestions, and from the excellent principles apparent in every part of it, we doubt not but that the author has been induced to publish it, solely in the hope of turning some part of the public attention towards a subject so closely connected with our national prosperity and welfare, as public education. With Parents much of what has been said, will, we hope, have its due weight; on private Preceptors, we trust it will not be entirely thrown away; but with public Professors, we cannot flatter ourselves it will prove of any avail—their object is to make great scholars—good men do not come so much within their consideration, and if they did, the mode of rearing them is so different from any thing now in use, that we can scarcely expect to see the attempt made under regulations which are sanctioned by custom, and in general, accord exactly with the indolence or obstinacy of those whose office it is to see them enforced.

*Public Education ; consisting of Three Tracts, re-printed from the Edinburgh Review ; the Classical Journal ; and the Pamphleteer ; together with the Defence of Public Schools, by the late Dean of Westminster. Small 8vo. price 5s. Law and Co. London, 1817.*

It is but just that a defence of Public Schools should follow an impeachment of those establishments, with others of a like nature. The duty of a judge is to hear both sides, before he pronounces sentence; and every private person is in this instance so far a judge as to be bound by the same rule of equity. The first article in this volume is conducted with more levity than address; and more petulance than prudence. The answer to it adduces arguments which had wholly escaped the former writer. The third article is intended more especially to meet the objections marked in the Tyrocinium of Cowper. Dr. Vincent's Defence of Public Education is well known to be a strongly argued piece, of which the principal object is the defence of the System practiced at Westminster. It needs no commendation from us.

The course of public Education at present pursued in England, was established long ago, and punctually determined by the statutes of the various founders; who had an undoubted right to prescribe what forms their bounty should support; as they had to direct that bounty into other channels, or to withhold it altogether, if they thought proper. This prescriptive disposition of their duties is binding on all who accept public office, under such authority. But, it does not follow that no improvements could be suggested in modern days, or that none has been suggested in days which are past. It does not follow, that the enlarged experience of preceptors, should be wholly without consequences; nor is it underserving of consideration what might have been the effect on the mind of the founder of an acquaintance with that experience, supposing it could have been obtained by him.

Times have changed; and with them manners. Our towns, especially the



metropolis, has greatly increased in population; which furnishes additional sources of temptation to unsteady youth. We need but remind those educated at Westminster of the cant application of the term "Master of Arts," to justify our remark; and this, while every exhortation enacted by the statutes, and more;—with every prayer appointed, was repeated punctually at the stipulated moment. How far blame might attach in any degree, to the superior tutors, we need not determine; but the judicious who have had opportunities of observing, feel the justice of more than one complaint in the foregoing article. Objections against *complete* copies of the Classic writers, may be honestly made; which would be removed by the use of copies judiciously castigated. It is said, "no man learns Heathenism by reading heathen poets:"—but, it must be allowed, that many men have suffered by the intermixing of heathen maxims with Christian morality.—

If the bias of the human will were naturally towards that which is good, this observation would be inapplicable. If the majority of youth were imbued with sound wisdom, and were disposed to practice its precepts, the observation might be altogether dispensed with. But, while badly disposed boys insinuate themselves into the confidence of others, and misguide them, the utmost caution will be found too little. These bad boys take advantage of every incident and opportunity to spread corruption; and vices little suspected, prevail amid every official and professional incitement to virtue. The utmost precautions, and beyond the utmost, are necessary against lads of this character, who seldom are discovered, till marked by the mischief they have done; when discovery is too late. How far a closer series of religious instruction might contribute to an early detection of such profligates, deserves consideration.

To remark that private schools are liable to the same abuses, is a very lame and insufficient argument, in reply. True it is, that where many are assembled, usually from all quarters, and often of all ranks, or at least, of all dispositions, and principles, or no principles, Argus himself, with all his eyes,

would be found unequal to the task of sufficient watchfulness. But, it must be completely understood, that Public Establishments, should be examples, and authorities, to which other schools should look up: that their powers, their means, distinguish them: and therefore, that what might be passed over with moderate censure in their inferiors, becomes in them a crime of magnitude; that not to be first in every thing excellent, is more than commonly derogatory to the character they ought to support: to them the nation looks with equal affection and earnestness—how, then, should any of their well-wishers behold their defects without experiencing the most vexatious and painful mortification?

After all, the number of eminent men who have received their education in Public Schools, is much to the honour of those institutions. They have answered, in this respect, the direct purpose of their founders, who could not, possibly, foresee the changes to be produced by time:—Whether like the buildings they occupy they may not need reparations, enlargements, and change of distribution, to ensure and increase their usefulness, must be submitted to those whom it concerns. What was learning in ages past, what were manners then, what were the qualifications then thought necessary for public life, and how far they comport with the expectations of modern days, are fit subjects of deliberate enquiry. But, in the mean time, if any thing can be done to promote the interests of virtue generally, to counteract the influence of causes of deterioration, seen or secret, it cannot be supposed for a moment that such *additional* securities to the prosperity of these noble institutions, and of the nation, could possibly be deemed contraventions to the purposes of the founders, or in the smallest degree derogatory from their original intention and wishes.

\*.\* The course of reading, the intended improvements, in the choice and variety of books, the appointed prayers, with additional instruction, of a religious nature usual at Westminster, deserves particular observation.

*Considerations on the Political State of India, &c.* by Alexander Frazer Tytler. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. price 13s. Black and Co. London, 1816.

That disposition of the human mind which prompts it to look back on past times, as happier than the present, though in truth it must be referred rather to the class of poetical imagination, than to that of impartial judgment, may nevertheless, be accepted as a kind of specimen of the most earnest wishes of mankind. One of the principal incidents in such scenes of ideal bliss, is sure to be—the impartial administration of justice; with the absence of crimes, malignant and cruel. The poets of India refer us to the age when such things were: the historians of India know nothing of such an Era.

When governors do not exercise a strict police, crimes may be reported as few and rare; not because they are seldom committed, but because they are not exposed. When the punishment of criminals is rigorously enforced, offences are brought to light; and because they are detected, they seem to be encreased. The very means taken to diminish them, produces an apparent augmentation of their numbers. Hence, in times really happier than those fabled in song, the symptoms of delinquency shall be more striking, the public peace shall more acutely dread disturbance, and the progress of justice shall be attended with greater difficulties.

Earnestly do we desire that the duration of the British government of India should eclipse in the real enjoyments of the people, in the general happiness of the inhabitants, the most eulogized periods of ages past. It is certain that the prolongation of public security from the ravages of enemies, has been longer and sounder, under British protection, in our principal provinces, than for many ages preceding. It is equally certain, that the administration of the duties of government, such as the distribution of equal justice to all classes, with the equal extension of sovereign protection, has been the object and the study of those entrusted with authority. They

have not, generally, betrayed their trust; they have rather been themselves betrayed, if they have erred—misguided, by those in whom they were unavoidably led to place their confidence.

It might be thought, that the evils complained of were inherent in the very nature of those anomalous circumstances which attend the exercise of British dominion, in a country so remote; but, in fact, they spring much rather from the inveterate habits of the natives; and, however, the reports of travellers may have been unfavourable to the Hindoos, as a people, the accounts transmitted by those who have had opportunity of more familiar intercourse with them, greatly exceed what mere passing sojourners could surmise.

The difficulties of every profession are best known to those who employ their time and labours in the duties attached to it; though a general idea may be formed of them by others, yet nothing but long and daily experience can disclose their magnitude, or their frequency.

Many treatises extremely well intended, furnish general cautions to youth who resort to India in search of distinction and fortune; the present is more particularly addressed to those who propose to obtain their objects by the administration of civil government. They do not so immediately concern the merchant, though the merchant may meet in these volumes with observations which interest him in various ways; nor is the soldier their direct object, though he can hardly discharge his duty effectually, without some acquaintance with their contents, and recognition of their principles. They afford, at the same time, a picture of the people to be governed; and a gloomy picture it is. The prevalence of vice, especially of deceit, fraud, and dishonesty, is described as universal; and the milder virtues of the Hindoo, together with the sanctity of the Brahmin, are resolved into cunning, avarice, and sensuality.

The difficulty of governing such a people, must be great, indeed we may pronounce it insuperable; certain public effects may possibly be produced, but any radical change of principles or conduct is little to be expected. Subjection

to the dominion of foreigners has been the lot of India for many ages : hence the necessity of concealment has become an inveterate habit ; and seems to be now as integral a part of the Hindoo Constitution as any member of the body. Nor is this all ; for the same, or a worse power acts without intermission in the principles of a native's religion, sways his heart, and commands the whole man. It accompanies him into his privacies, controuls his thoughts and sentiments, as well as his outward actions, and pervades with its pernicious influence his plans, his intentions, and his pleasures.

If this representation be unfounded, great indeed is the guilt of those who make it. If the Brahmins generally practice virtue, we cannot sufficiently reprehend those who traduce them ; and who affirm that to every crime committed a Brahmin is found a party :— But, what shall we say, if the following censure be justified by fact ?

The chief cause of depravity in the Bengalee character is to be found in the nature of their religion.

Among all nations there has been found some species of belief in a Supreme Power, to appease whose wrath, and to conciliate whose favour, is the first and most earnest wish of the human mind, even in its rudest condition. These high and peculiar duties have likewise, in all nations, been devolved on a set of men, whose superior purity or wisdom has at first (however they may have afterwards in some countries degenerated), entitled them to be the expounders of the word of the Deity. This order of the Priesthood must possess, therefore, a very high influence in every society ; and when these have once obtained the ascendancy in spiritual matters, their ambitious desire of power, finding no other field for exertion, will generally be found to break out in an interference in temporal concerns. These observations, however common, are more particularly applicable to the case of the Hindoos. By the perusal of their *Shasters* we are immediately impressed with the idea that they are the work of a most ingenious and skilful assembly of Philosophers, whose aim was not to enlighten but to enslave mankind ; and this subjection they have effected in a manner scarcely credible, unless by those who have been accustomed to trace the effects of their religion on the

character, and the minutest actions of the natives.

Although the pomp and splendour which attended the Hindoo Princes might induce us to suppose that their power was despotic, we shall yet find, that this power was subservient at all times to the will of the *Brahmins*. Innumerable must have been the evils attending such a government, where, in every village, and almost in every house, there existed a despotic ruler, amenable to no law (for in the hand of the *Brahmins* lay the exposition of the law), living without fear of God, to whom his own *Shasters* tell him he is equal, and without respect for the King, to whom they tell him he is superior.

By following the example of their Priests, the lower orders are what we now see them ; and as the *Brahmins* have progressively advanced in wickedness, so have the others kept pace with them.

We accordingly find, that the *Brahmin*, is forbid by his *Shasters*, to teach his doctrines to the lower orders ; and these last are thus kept in ignorance of the first principles of their religion.

The *Brahmins*, have, however, communicated to them enough to secure themselves a livelihood, and the honour and respect of all ranks as the Priests of God. They have encouraged a belief in the efficacy of a most expensive idolatry, in which themselves are the only gainers. They have taught the natives, that by *poojahs* or religious ceremonies to the Gods, (in other words, to the *Brahmins*), by the performance of expensive penances, and the endowment of religious establishments, by implicit belief in the orders which they may give, and by reliance on their incantations, *munsters*, and other ceremonies, their salvation is alone to be obtained.

The religion they teach to the natives is a religion of outward forms, and nothing more. The religious doctrines in which they themselves believe, may indeed, be pure ; but what good do they to the mass of the people ? God, they say, is to be approached and worshipped, not “ in spirit and in truth,” but “ in the blood of oxen, of goats, and of rams ;” and we may justly add, that through the bellies of the *Brahmins* must the poor Hindoo wade to salvation. At every religious ceremony, as many of these Priests must be feasted as are to be found in the neighbourhood ; and in collecting money for this purpose, should the poor Hindoo reduce his own family to starvation, or be induced to commit theft, he is sure of being rewarded for it hereafter.

We have occasionally hinted that the religion, meaning the *idolatry*, of India was the prototype of that with which we are familiar, as classical; and we cannot but infer that the same effects followed the same practices, in whatever age or country, they were established. The gods of the Greeks and Romans, were the same examples of evil manners to their worshippers, as the gods of the Hindoos are now; their histories are equally profane, immoral, and offensive; nor could all the dexterity and refinement studied by the philosophical wits of the times, subsequently to the propagation of Christianity, clear them from the imputation of *excessive* criminality.

Against this evil nothing interposes so effectually as an appeal to the common sense and common feelings of men, by the general communication of instruction to the laity. The "Mysteries" have ever been the ruinous quick-sands in which morals have been ingulphed. The worst construction is not uncharitably put on the concealment of what equally interests all; and nothing can so deeply interest all, as the principles of that moral conduct which "comes home to every man's heart and bosom." After considering the facts of the case, can we wonder at the prevalence of vice among all classes; that stratagem and imposition are the study of the ingenious; that among the Bengalese "cunning is universally encouraged, and becomes part of their education; and that there are innumerable stories which they relate and listen to with delight, inculcating the excellence of this virtue;" of which Mr. T. furnishes an amusing instance.

An old *Soonar* (a goldsmith), on his death-bed called for his three sons, and having given them a great deal of good advice with regard to their conduct in life, he asked the youngest, how many *anas* (sixteenth of the common gold coin or *mohur*) he could venture to steal to himself. The son modestly replied four *anas* (a fourth). You, said the Father, will never succeed in life. He then asked the second the same question; the second son said, he thought he could venture to take a third without being discovered. And the third son, seeing the father was not contented with this, alleged that he could

steal one half. On hearing this, the old man said, None of you are my sons; when I was of your age, I could venture to take within an *ana* of the whole for myself. He then told them the following story: "When I was young a certain Rajah assembled all the goldsmiths in the neighbourhood, and told them he wished to make an image of *Krishnu*, but as *Soonars* were not to be trusted, and the image was to be of pure gold, the man who made it, must previously agree to certain conditions. These were, that he should every day be locked up in a small room with the image; that this room should be well guarded, and that every morning and evening when he was admitted and let out, he should be searched to the skin. All the old goldsmiths, knowing that very little was to be made in such a case, and dreading the anger of the Rajah, remained silent. On which I stepped forth, and said, Oh, mighty prince! these men only study their own worldly advantage, and as your wisdom has laid a plan by which it is impossible for them to steal, they will not agree to your conditions. But I expect a place in heaven for this godly work, and will rely on your bounty for any other reward. I am ready. The king was much pleased, and having ordered the treasurer to weigh out the gold, he had me stript naked, and set to work in a room guarded both outside and inside. Every night I was released, after being searched; and every night, in my own house, in a private place, I continued making a brazen image, exactly similar to the other; not a screw or a nail did I put in the one, that I did not put its fellow in the other; and having finished both, I filled up my brazen image with lead, and gilded it over with gold. When the golden image was ready, the Rajah came to see it. I then prostrated myself before him, and said, Oh, great Prince! I am a very poor man; I have suffered every disgrace that I might please you; now grant my prayer, and permit me to carry the image to the Ganges on the day of its consecration. The Rajah consented; but ordered, that on that day, guards should surround me on all sides. The day arrived and I proceeded with the image to the Rajah's ghaut, and entering the holy stream amidst the acclamations of the multitude, I immersed the golden image and at the same time my whole body in the water, and taking up the brazen image which I had previously placed there, presented it to the Rajah, and, bowing at his feet, asked for my reward. The Rajah was highly pleased, and rewarded me liberally. At night I removed the golden

image, and melting it down, disposed of the gold at leisure."

So much for Hindoo honesty in the God-making business! But, what have we to do with that? Nothing, perhaps, as to the trade; but much as to the principle; for we find that it pervades the whole system of Indian management and is felt, and most severely, too, throughout the intercourse of these people with those whom they affect to honour and esteem. As the instance may prove salutary to some—it ought to all—of the numerous British youths who seek establishment in these distant provinces, we shall set before them this writer's description of one of the greatest dangers they have to encounter. The heedlessness, the self-persuasion of youth, are well known, together with the difficulty of restraining them, among friends at home; what must it be without friendly advisers, among those who find their interest in provoking such failings to the utmost, and rendering the desire of retracing the steps which led to the consequent ruin, totally inefficacious and unavailing?

The *Baboo* of *Writer's Buildings* is some native of property, who makes the best use of his ready money in lending it to the young civilians. The interest charged for the loan is generally 12 per cent. This high interest, and the blameable facility with which these natives advance their money, are amongst the most trifling of the evils thence resulting. When a sum of any magnitude is advanced by a *Baboo*, one of his poor and needy relations is received into the house of the borrower, and forms from that period, till the debt is paid, one of his establishment. This *Sircar*, as he is called, receives wages from the young civilian whom the *Baboo* has obliged. His nominal employment is to keep accounts of the expenditure of the household, and the sums advanced by the *Baboo*. His actual duties are, to insinuate himself by that address which is peculiar to the Bengalee, into the management of the family, and having accomplished this, to enrich himself by every species of knavery. To cheat in all the articles he purchases, enhance the price of every commodity, by insisting on a regular per centage from the dealers, and to supply every want of the young man by immediate advances of money. This vile and uncommon species of knave, holds his situation by a

very secure tenure. Should the borrower refuse to comply with the custom of the country, by denying the *Sircar* admittance into his household, the loan is refused; should he presume to complain of his exactions, the immediate payment is demanded. Such a condition, the *Baboo* is well aware, cannot be complied with. The imposition, therefore, of the *Sircar*, increases with the security of his tenure, and the certainty of escape.

Such is the relative situation of the young *Writer*, the *Baboo* and his *Sircar*, whilst the *Civilian* continues in College. The field of spoil only opens upon a promotion to an appointment. If the situation is worthy of his attention, the *Baboo* himself accompanies him to his station, and insists upon being employed in some official situation. If his request is resisted, a sight of his bond will speedily enforce compliance. If the appointment is one of an inferior nature, the *Baboo* remains, but dispatches one, or perhaps more, of his *Sircars*. These, in addition to their former avocations in the household, are now presented with some of the lower offices in the court or district in which their European master is employed; a greater field is opened for their exertion, and nobler objects of pillage present themselves. The same spirit of cunning and avidity for gain which at once covered and increased their more paltry exertions, accompanies them still in their higher situations. Directed by their employer the *Baboo*, they intermeddle with all the official concerns of their master. By their falsehood, and utter want of principle, they colour the cases which come before him; they quash the complaints of the more unfortunate natives, who have not money to offer as a bribe; they promote the cause of injustice, and defeat the purposes of benevolence; and by receiving money (*in the name of their young master*), by whatever hands it is offered, they degrade the European character, pervert the law, and contaminate the sources of public justice. The account, in the mean time, is running on at interest to an indefinite amount. It is seldom, if ever, that the young *Writer* troubles himself with looking into his own affairs, and when he does, his astonishment lasts but a short time; nor is it often succeeded by good resolutions: on the contrary, how often do we hear the young men assert, that they never can pay their debts, so to what good purpose should they retrench their expenses.

The youth and inexperience of sufferers in these cases, may plead some little



apology for them; but, the most practised European who has spent his life in the service, cannot always be sufficiently on his guard. Nay more, the magistrates in their various districts, the courts of justice, with all their solemnities, the most awful sanctions that can be devised, are set at nought by the duplicity, the false witness, the purposely planned and intentional perjuries of the natives. To obtain a present advantage, any risk of future responsibility, is disregarded; the consequences of detection are overlooked;—conscience, with its remorse, is completely out of the question;—but punishment, which never ought to be remitted, is scorned; and thus the innocent are made to suffer, while the guilty escape and triumph. Such is the tenor of the evidence included in these volumes. The writer, from the offices he has filled, has had ample opportunities of witnessing the facts; and his duty has led him to close examination of those instances which he reports. These must be read in his work. Not the least mortifying abuse of such misdeeds is, the terror they inspire among those who have been injured, against seeking redress; well knowing the hazards they run of being out-witnessed, and thereby completely ruined. Even the officers of the courts cannot be trusted; the dextrous application of a bribe perverts them from their duty; they must be closely watched, and strongly suspected; hence a system of *espionage* extended into all parts, and spreading its baneful influence without exception, and without intermission. From ruined peasantry arises in great part, the force of those bands of robbers which infest India. They are, in fact, bodies governed systematically: they bid defiance to regular authority; they strike blows at great distances; they commit horrid cruelties; they punish without mercy, those who complain against them, and who assist in bringing them to justice. Our author even insists, that they are influenced by their religion to lay snares for their accusers, in the very article of death; and that in their way to the gallows, they have been known to plot the destruction of innocent and honest men. What diabolical revenge!

How very contrary all this is, to what

was formerly reported, when we knew little (intimately) of the Hindoo character, must be notorious to the public. Instead of enlarging on this topic, we refer our readers to the third volume of our former series, p. 135, where they will find an article derived from the first Indian authority in England; with which Mr. Tytler's description maintains but too complete a unison. It is true, that former governors in India had not the same opportunities, or the same stimulus to the detection and prevention of crimes, as the present government has. What was then concealed is now notorious.

It was the character of the former Governments of India, to punish, in the most summary manner, and with the greatest cruelty, all crimes which were openly committed: but not by constant investigation, and by soliciting information, to search for crimes. Few crimes were therefore punished, and from this an idea prevailed that few were committed. It is the character of our Government to hunt out criminals wherever they may be found,—to dive into the most hidden recesses of vice, and to punish every description of offence with proportionate severity, but with mildness compared with the former practice.

Less now remains hidden from us, and the mass of criminal delinquency seems out of all proportion great. Hence the false idea, that our *system* of judicial administration is so defective. This deception I have often witnessed on a smaller scale, in the appearance of peace and tranquillity which a *Zillah* in Bengal often presents, when under an apathetic and careless Magistrate. I have often thought, that a country in a state of criminal delinquency, may be likened to a volcanic mountain, on whose surface are seen only the peaceful habitations of men, the richest verdure, and every appearance of happiness, but some unexpected, perhaps trivial cause, excites the hidden flame, and in a moment the combustion is general. It rages for a while, carries every thing before it, and again all is calm. The exertions of the inhabitants repair the dilapidations, and restore order. But the destruction was instantaneous,—the repair is the work of years.

I was in *Zillah* Nuddea the year previous to the development of its real internal condition. There was apparently no business for the Magistrate. His *Daroga* sent him no reports of *dacoities* and murders. The arrears in business were small.

The duties of his office were easily performed by the Magistrate: They occupied, perhaps, an hour or two of the day. His Assistants had a very easy life. There was nothing thought of but hunting, racing, the pleasures of the table, music and dancing. The station was the resort of the gay from every part of the country. I left it to attend the Judge on the circuit. I returned to it within a few months, appointed to assist the Magistrate. I found 1700 prisoners in gaol,—three Magistrates employed jointly in restoring tranquility, —and nothing but robbery and murder to be heard of.

The state of this *Zillah* was discovered by a thoughtless exploit of the *Dacoits*, in attacking a European: that caused enquiry; and enquiry disclosed the whole scene of villainy and violence.

Mr. Tytler is a decided enemy to the Zemindary system, as finally settled by Marquis Cornwallis. He insists, that, on that occasion the natives completely deceived his lordship; and that, in trusting to the evidences they then produced, he was misled, to the infinite injury of justice, and eventually to the utter distress of the country. The question demands neither opinion nor discussion, here; but, it has given occasion to speculation; and the natives have contrived to turn it to their advantage.

For example, a native purchases a *Zemindary* at a stipulated yearly revenue of 24,000 rupees, (the case is not an imaginary, but a real one); he keeps it during a few months, and, after an investigation of what it is likely to bring him he makes his bargain; an offer is made him of 29,000 rupees yearly for three years; he accepts, being a clear gain of 5,000 rupees yearly, without the slightest trouble on his part. The present owner then argues thus with himself: "I have taken this *Zemindary* merely on speculation; after three years I am to give it back; but I shall care to make the best of it, and extort as much as I can out of my *Ryots*. To do this in the easiest way to myself, I will give it out in ten small *kotkinas*, at three years lease; those ten *Kotkinadars* shall pay me 32,000 rupees yearly. They may get the money as they like from the *Ryots*. After three years, their lease, as well as mine, will be out, and the *Ryots* may then shift for themselves." These ten *Kotkinadars* have the same worthy mo-

sive; and as they do not love much trouble, they generally give all or many of the villages in *kotkina* again. It now acquires the name of *Dur-kotkina*, and thus may go through a dozen of hands, the shares being subdivided, the rent being enhanced by each sub-division, and the term *cham* changed to *Dur-dur-kotkina*, &c. This enormous advance must at last come from the poor *Ryots*. If they can pay, so far well; more they cannot do; and they must, therefore, always remain in a state of miserable poverty.

We are afraid this inference is but too well founded; especially, as all endeavours to convince these *Ryots* (farmers) of the weakness and impolicy of their own conduct, and of the necessity for spirited exertion, have hitherto failed. They are a class of people profoundly ignorant, indolent, bred in habits of poverty, thoughtless of any thing better, and so they live, and so they die.

But, as we have hinted that Mr. Tytler's work may afford cause of interesting reflections to the merchant, as well as to the civilian, we shall so far instance this, as to set before the reader his account of the present state in India of those Arts from which Europeans expect accommodation and comfort. To the natives, who wear no shoes, the manufacture of shoe leather is of no importance; to those who cannot afford to ride, the construction of carriages is a matter of perfect indifference; not so, to Europeans, who must either ride or expose themselves to ridicule.

It is not likely that the manufactures of India, will arrive so near perfection as to equal the best English work; but, they will in that country afford substitutes for much of what might be imported from England; and substitutes, by no means to be despised, or undervalued. The lower classes of Europeans, the half casts, the Portuguese, finding these commodities cheap will purchase them; and thus while the labour of the manufacturer is rewarded, most probably, his art will be improved. Even Europeans of the first respectability are occasional purchasers of such articles; and much has been done, and more may be done, by the encouragement given to European workmen, to settle in India; and there display their talents, and await their reward. We leave these

hints to the more intelligent dealers; and conclude our report on Mr. Tytler's interesting work, by annexing his opinion on this subject.

The leather prepared in India is not so lasting as that in Europe; but for wear in India, it is, in every other respect, superior: It is soft, light and pliant, and preserves these qualities to the last, unless exposed to wet, an accident that very seldom occurs, as almost the whole life of an Indian is passed under cover. Allowing that it lasts one-half the time, its price is not above one-fourth of the price of the same article of European manufacture, when manufactured under European superintendence, or one-eighth if made by a native. The price of a pair of shoes, made under European superintendence, is from two to three rupees, (or from 5s. to 7s. 6d.); made by a native, from eight annas to a rupee, (or from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.)

The wages of a good shoemaker in Bengal are from six to ten rupees a-month, including all expences. Hides are to be had in great plenty, and the operation of tanning is simple and speedy. It is managed by the wives of the shoemaker, who throw the skins into a pit with a little lime, the bark of the *bahool*, and a few other common and simple materials. The leather tanned in this way is not, however, so good as that tanned and curried by Europeans. This last is remarkably fine. Coach-gig, and other harness is made in Calcutta, of every description and price, from 14 to 160 rupees, the price chiefly depending on the mounting, the price of which is very high, when commissioned from Europe. It is counterfeited in the *bazars* of Calcutta, and may be had of all prices, according to the ability of the artist. The price of European harness is very high; and, though it certainly has the advantage of lasting much longer, yet it meets with no sale. The fashions constantly change; and where a set of harness is bought so cheap, every one can afford to change with the fashion.

The carriages made in Calcutta are, in the opinion of most people, for Indian service, superior in every respect to those of Europe. The wood is better adapted to the climate, being much more lasting; and the workmanship has, by the care and attention of the European superintendants, been brought to the highest degree of perfection. There are three or four established houses in Calcutta, which supply the demand for carriages among the higher ranks; and there are innumerable low Europeans, half-casts and Portuguese, who construct carriages of the gayest and most

fashionable patterns, but of slight materials, suited to the purses of the lower ranks. So cheaply are these articles manufactured, that there is scarcely a European, half-cast, or Portuguese, who does not drive his gig, or carriage of some description. For the construction of these, the iron work, the paint, the beading, and the different trimmings, are all made in the country, and many of them so well, as not to be distinguished from those of European manufacture. The wages of a good coach-wright are, on an average, eight rupees per month; a smith the same; a painter, about ten rupees; a coach-tailor, seven rupees; and a harness-maker, from six to eight rupees.

The carpenters, cabinet-makers, and silver-smiths, who have been brought up under Europeans, are equal in skill to our best artists in these lines at home; and the furniture and plate of India are remarkably beautiful. The wages of a good joiner are from six to ten rupees per month; those of a silver-smith a little higher. Wood of all kinds is cheap; and there are a variety of very beautiful woods, fit for cabinet work, produced in the country. I shall instance the *chukkarassy* and *toon wood* of Bengal. The *toon wood*, from its lightness, strength, and beauty, is admirably adapted for making household furniture; when well selected, it is very inferior to, and very much resembles mahogany. Ebony is the produce of the Berbhoom Hills, and is also imported from Ceylon, from which place satin-wood is also sent; the prices of both are very moderate. The Bengalees need no large workshop or extensive premises; they work chiefly in the open air. If allowed to follow their own plans, their tools are very few; a wooden mallet, a saw, a chisel, a plane, and a double axe, which, by turning, serves for an adze, and the head of which answers the purpose of a hammer; these, and a simple drill and bow, form the tool-chest of a Bengalee.

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*A System of Geography*, for the use of Schools and private Students, on a new and easy plan, &c. By T. Ewing. Edinburgh. Law and Whitaker, London. 1816.

A proper companion enough for the School desk, and the library of private individuals. The multitude of similar works prevents all distinction by novelty; for, few indeed, are the improvements which remain to be suggested, even by the most skilful teachers.

*Lectures on the Philosophy of Modern History.* By G. Miller, D. D.

[Concluded from page 23.]

It matters little of what country we are natives; Nature has planted in the human bosom a partiality for that which gave us birth; that where we found or formed our first connexions. A citizen of the world, is, truly speaking, a non-existent character; whatever be our sympathies with the prosperity or adversity of other countries, the condition of our own most closely affects us, and with this we rejoice, or sorrow, we suffer or exult, *ex animo*.

That the history of other states may justly claim our attention is freely admitted; that they, as members of the general community, and contributing each in its place to the progress of the whole, are well intitled to our sympathy, and may command our interest, is not only undeniable; but to attempt to check that interest, would be highly reprehensible. Nevertheless, the most commanding history is that of our own country, and we contemplate this as well patriotically as philosophically, with a peculiar zest. We cannot do better, therefore, than conclude our report on the laborious work of Dr. Miller, by adding to what the reader has already seen, a few extracts from his considerations on British History.

The natural advantages of the British islands, in situation, in productions, and in magnitude, were such as suited the formation of an important government. Their geographical position, in particular, corresponded very directly to the functions, which the British empire has discharged in the system of Europe, and of the world. Placed in a temperate region, though more northerly than that of France, they were sufficiently favourable to the development of all the powers of our nature, perhaps more especially to that of its graver and more serious faculties: adjacent to Europe, and interposed between it and the transatlantic continent, they were fortunately situated for forming and supporting the maritime communications of the world: and their several divisions seem to have been most conveniently stationed for maintaining relations of policy and commerce with the various parts of the European system; the principal country being almost contigu-

ous to France its great central state, while Scotland was presented to the northern countries, and Ireland possessed an easy communication with the southern peninsula. To such adaptations of position were added the advantages of a soil sufficiently productive to reward the labours of agricultural industry, and containing within it those collieries, which by furnishing the means of supporting the mighty power of steam, have given a decided predominance to the manufacturing skill of British artisans; and the magnitude of the territory was adequate to the subsistence of a population which could maintain its independence in the general struggle of the world. The magnitude of the territory has also, as Mr. Mitford has remarked, been instrumental to the interior tranquillity, not less than to the exterior security of the government. \*Small states, he justly observes, are more liable than those of greater dimension, to suffer from the struggle of parties, which is inseparable from political freedom; and the example of Britain he points out as indicating the beneficial influences of wider territory and more numerous population, in tempering by diffusion the violences of human passion.

The history of the British empire derives from the insular character of its territory a peculiarity, which renders it particularly interesting. The continental governments were involved in relations so complicated and so intimate, that they can scarcely be at all considered but in reference to that comprehensive whole, of which they were respectively component parts. But the progressive formation of the British government was so much detached from continental relations by its insular situation, that the interests of the two islands were permitted to form a system in a great degree distinct and independent, and to perfect their domestic combinations without being controlled by a subservience to the exterior interests of continental policy. I do not mean that the causes which produced the successive changes of the British government, were all, or even in the greater part, of an internal nature: on the contrary, it obviously appears, that extrinsic causes have exercised the most frequent and powerful influences in determining the course of British politics. The successive invasions of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, the encroachments of the Roman church on the temporal authority of the state, the wars with France, and the establishment of the Prince of Orange on the throne, were all important and at the same time extrinsic causes, of

\* Hist. of Greece, chap. 22, sect. 9.

the constitutional improvement of Britain. But while Britain received from without so many of the strong impulses, which influenced the changes of its government, the operation of these impulses was in a great degree concentrated within it by its insular situation: and thus, during twelve centuries and a half from the arrival of the Saxons, did it continue to receive the salutary influences of external causes, without being necessitated to accommodate itself to the interests of the other countries of Europe; until at length, by the same revolution which consummated its constitution, it was at once involved in that political system from which it had been so long withheld, its importance having at this time become too considerable to be confined within its ancient limits.

Dr. Miller does not think that when the Romans withdrew from Britain, the Britons sunk in despair; he is of opinion with Mr. Turner, that they took arms against their enemies the Picts and Scots, and used them with no small prowess. It is probable that both these accounts, however opposite, may be true; for the divisions of Britain were always to her detriment; and often to her dishonour.

The rivalry of petty communities was, for a while, but only for a while, as we conceive, and then imperfectly, combined under the general authority of Vortigern; whose conduct in calling the Saxons to his aid, is too well known to need repetition.

The Saxon government in its divided state, as it was the result of the general independence, was also the best arrangement for exciting the activities of an infant people. The numerous principalities of which it was composed, were all struggling for existence and security; every power which their people possessed, was accordingly brought into perpetual exertion; and the whole was gradually trained to the habits of political energy, and prepared for composing a larger combination of freemen. The Britons too had been divided into many states; but they had previously lived in subjection to the Roman government, and their subsequent division, though it generated contention, was insufficient to animate them with the true spirit of liberty: they had indeed acquired the arts of Roman civilization, and they had paid their freedom as the price of the acquisition. But the Saxons, coming in as independent conquerors, brought with them that spirit of liberty which had been corrupted among

the Britons; their contentions were accordingly the struggles of men accustomed and determined to be free; and the struggles of freemen, barbarians as they were, could not fail to bring them gradually, though slowly, forward in the course of political improvement. Agreeably to this observation Mr. Turner\* has remarked, that the Saxon octarchy presented, in one province or another, an uninterrupted succession of distinguished men. Some of the Saxon princes were eminent for valour or military conduct, some were attentive to religion, some were patrons of learning, and some again merited the reputation of legislative wisdom. Ina, a King of Wessex, who began his reign in the year 688, was the great legislator of that period; as if this principality was even then preparing to vindicate its future ascendancy.

It is well worthy of attention to mark the distinct circumstances and characters of the three nations, the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, which have been successively employed in arranging the early combinations of the English government. The Saxons, who prepared its substantial and fundamental institutions, were barbarians indeed, wildly independent, and destitute of the virtues, as well as of the vices, of refined society; but they were not ferocious and determined enemies of peace, and therefore soon formed themselves into some imperfect associations, fitted to unite, though by very slow degrees, into one great national incorporation. To hasten, by the influence of external violence, a crisis so advantageous, came the Danes and Norwegians, who, though sprung from the neighbouring countries, were far more remote from civilization than the Saxons. Their habits were systematically those of pirates, piratical violence being the natural enterprise of the rude period of countries, which in a period of commerce have supplied the rest of Europe with the stores of naval equipments; their object was therefore rather pillage than a settlement, and their establishment was but the accidental consequence of their success. Last came the Normans, who though they had been originally the countrymen of those savage destroyers, had been softened by a long residence in France, and had become qualified to bring from it, not only the institutions of the feudal policy, but also the refinements of the most improved nation of the west. With them the series of these operations was concluded: and the English government was thenceforward committed almost wholly to the influences of the do-

\* Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. 1, p. 309.



mestic agitations of the British islands, scarcely afterwards disturbed by the presence of an invader.

The incidents which, though seemingly contrary to each other, concurred to establish William on the throne of England, are noticed by Dr. M. who adopts the language of Mr. Turner, "shall we not say, that William's enterprise succeeded against all probability, and that chance, or rather Providence, was the agent that enthroned him?"

The situation of England and of its new king was now peculiar. The dominions of William across the Channel, were his native and his hereditary possessions; he could not therefore divest himself of partiality for them; but England was of more than equal importance and value. To establish his residence in England, was, to forsake his natural subjects; to prefer Normandy, was to reduce England to the inferior character of a province, and to hazard, from the disposition of the people, the whole of his recent acquisitions. This he felt, the first visit he made to his Norman provinces. To subdue this disposition, William introduced the feudal system; and parcelled out lands to be held by the tenure of military service. The exchange of military service, when intended to be used in France, for payments in money, produced effects certainly unforeseen and unexpected.

In the mean while the power of the Church increased, till it became able to controul that of the crown; and thus, these two powers prepared the way for the restriction of the Sovereign authority, and the more diffused and established liberty of the people.

The reign of Henry I. had effected the union of the Norman and English interests, this king having recognised the common rights of both descriptions of his subjects in the same charter, and having combined the two families of their sovereigns by marrying a niece of Edgar Atheling, the representative of the family of Edgar. From this epoch, therefore, we may regard the people of England as one nation, struggling with united efforts against the encroachments of the royal power, and labouring together to establish the principles of a free government. The charter of Henry I. had indeed acknowledged those principles in a

considerable degree; but they were yet imperfectly understood, and it was necessary that a considerable portion of time should elapse, before they could be distinctly ascertained, and guarded against future violation. Nor indeed could the more complete establishment of the principles of liberty be even then effected without the intervention of an extraneous power; since the grand instrument by which it was immediately accomplished, was the usurpation of ecclesiastical dominion, which having been begun in the reign of Henry I. was completed in that of John.

That our government should have been indebted to the extrinsic action of ecclesiastical usurpation, for the first effectual control of the royal authority, is a circumstance, which well deserves our reflection. If the lords had been of themselves sufficiently powerful to wrest from John the acknowledgement of the rights of his subjects, they would have been too powerful to continue subordinate even to his legitimate authority; since the same political strength which had enabled them to reduce its exorbitances, would be yet more effectual to overpower it, when it had been already limited and confined. In a state containing an intelligent and powerful body of commons, the intemperance of the aristocracy might be checked and restrained by their opposition, and the crown might thus be maintained in the possession of its genuine prerogatives: the English government, however, was yet in a situation very different from this equilibrium of its various orders; the commons had not yet acquired any distinct importance in the constitution; and the lords, if able to reform it by controlling the king, could not have been hindered from destroying it by drawing all authority to themselves. That the lords would have acted in this manner, sufficiently appears from the oligarchy, which they actually attempted to establish; but it is so manifestly the tendency of human nature to press forward in the path of power, that no particular evidence seems to be necessary. In this state of the government, the external agency of ecclesiastical power was eminently beneficial, as it enabled the lords to effect an important revolution, which was beyond their own strength, and which, therefore, was not liable to be abused by their excesses. It came in aid of the imperfect and unbalanced arrangement of the constitution, giving to the aristocracy a temporary energy which was required for a special occasion, and then leaving it in possession only of a degree of strength, which did not qualify it for usurping the dominion of the country.

The immediate instrument, by which the great charter was obtained, was an ecclesiastic, Stephen Langton, nominated by the pope to the see of Canterbury in consequence of an appeal which had been made to him in regard to a contested election, the king himself being one of the appellants. Langton, though an Englishman, had been educated in France, and was connected by his interests and attachments with the see of Rome; he was therefore thought to be a fit person for extending in England the papal authority, of which his advancement would be itself an enlargement. John yielded with extreme reluctance to the appointment, enforced as it was by a papal excommunication, and by the arms of France; and his resistance seems to have suggested to the new primate the scheme of securing the liberties of the church, by precautions which should connect them with those of the nation. With this view he first obliged the king to swear, that he would renew the good laws of his predecessors, and especially of Edward; he then produced to the barons a copy of the charter of Henry I. which in an illiterate age had naturally fallen into oblivion; and finally entered into a formal confederacy with them for the recovery of their rights. In this enterprise he was opposed by the papal power, which, since the submission of the king had extended its protection to the royal cause: Langton, however, persevered resolutely in his project, though he subjected himself to a sentence of suspension. His first motive was, probably, as has been remarked, the apprehension excited by the reluctance with which John had acquiesced in his advancement; he may also have been influenced by a patriotic concern for the welfare of the country, of which he was a native; and he was certainly much offended by the proceedings of the papal legate, who had been empowered by the pope to fill the numerous vacancies, which had occurred in the English Church during an interdict of six years. The revolution, therefore, which produced the great charter, though founded on the love of ancient liberty, was, in all its parts, the work of ecclesiastical interference. The struggle with the crown was begun by the encroachment of papal ambition; it was continued by the policy, the patriotism, or the irritation of the English primate; and the confederate army which marched against the sovereign, assumed the appellation of the army of God and of the Holy Church.

But though the Church was thus intimately concerned in this important revolution, it is remarkable, that it was effected

in direct opposition to the papal authority. John having made his peace with the pontiff by his submission; and in this manner it seems to have happened, that ecclesiastical dominion was hindered from becoming incorporated with the liberties of the English government. If the revolution had been directly accomplished by the papal interposition, it must be supposed that care would have been employed to insert in the great charter some stipulations, which would have established more securely the dominion of the papacy, and thus have taken from the religious as much as was added to the political liberties of the nation. But as it was actually accomplished, though ecclesiastical influence furnished the prevailing impulse, the people were arrayed in opposition to the denunciations of the see of Rome, and taught to disregard its menaces. So little, however, was the nation able to encounter the power of John, when thus supported, that they judged it expedient to offer the crown to the eldest son of the king of France. Fortunately for the English government, when the jealousy soon excited by the imprudent partiality of Lewis, had already alienated the English nobles, the death of John, and the minority of his son Henry removed their apprehensions, and brought them back to the regular succession of the crown.

The great charter thus obtained from John at the memorable conference at Runnemed, consisted partly of provisions designed to protect the clergy and nobles against the power of the crown, and partly of stipulations, the purpose of which was to attach to the support of the aristocracy the great mass of the people, and thereby to give security to their peculiar privileges. The former naturally constituted the grand object of the leaders of this revolution; and while the ecclesiastical establishment was not subjected to the temporal authority of the state, and the feudal form of the government continued to subsist, they continued to be important, because accommodated to the existing circumstances of the country; but since the Church has ceased to affect an independence of the civil government, and, in the increase of commerce and general improvement, a lower order of men has gradually risen to political importance, and the feudal principles of the Constitution have even been abrogated by a formal act of the Legislature; those other provisions, which had been introduced to gratify the inferior freemen, and attach them to the cause of the nobles, have alone remained as operative articles, essentially comprising the liberties of these countries. But these

stipulations in favour of general freedom, though probably suggested to the barons by a consideration of present expediency, must not be regarded as having originated in the temporary circumstances of the actual crisis. The barons, in the beginning of their association, demanded the confirmation of the laws of Edward; and we may therefore conclude, that these popular provisions were contained in those ancient laws of the Saxon government, which William the Conqueror swore to maintain, and which were revived in the general declarations of the charter already granted by Henry I. Thus did the original principles of the laws of England, which had been formed amidst the independence of the Saxon government, continue to struggle against the feudal severities, by which the disorderly tendencies of that independence were repressed and controlled, until at length they prevailed over a resistance which had then ceased to be necessary; and finally, in the concluding revolution in the year 1689, were registered in the bill of rights, as the inalienable privileges of a free people.

The representation of the people of England, receives, as might be expected, its share of attention from our Philosophical Historian; who notices several favourable occurrences which led to that generality which it assumed. Among these he reckons the declining importance of the lesser barons, who could ill afford the expenses attendant on their places in Parliament, just at the time when the towns began to be considerable.

Among the causes of the improvement of the English government, another peculiarity has been noticed by Bishop Ellys, the extraordinary harmony which prevailed between the nobles and the commons. In the other nations of Europe he has shewn, by a distinct examination of their several revolutions, the dissension of the two orders to have been the chief cause of the destruction of liberty. The commons of England, on the other hand, he remarks, had from the earliest times more political importance than those of other countries; nor were they originally separated by any insuperable barrier from the order of the nobles, since by the acquisition of a certain property a commoner became entitled to rank as athane: the two orders were therefore by their ancient arrangement, accustomed to regard their interests as connected together, and when it became necessary

to struggle with the royal power, were careful to afford a mutual support. Nothing in the great charter is accordingly so characteristic of the English people, as that it stipulates for the protection of every class of the community. This kindly influence of political sympathy, though it did not wholly suppress the contending jealousies of the two orders of the state, yet moderated them in such a manner, that through many centuries they continued to act together without any violent collision; nor did such a collision at all occur, until the great revolution of religion in the sixteenth century had introduced a new principle of political action.

The distinction between the greater and the lesser proprietors, which was so important to the formation of the House of Commons, had first appeared towards the conclusion of the Saxon government, the former being distinguished by the title of *proceres* or chief nobles; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor an estate of forty hides of land was determined to be the qualification necessary for this class. The Norman conquest, however, almost annihilated the inferior order of the proprietors, the property of the kingdom being parcelled among a small number of powerful barons, to whom the remaining proprietors were subjected in a feudal vassalage. But various causes seem to have operated powerfully to revive the distinction. The frequent disorders, by which England was agitated after the conquest, must have occasioned considerable forfeitures of baronial property, and thus have often afforded the crown an opportunity of substituting a number of petty proprietors in the place of one formidable vassal: the epidemic frenzy of the crusades induced many persons to sell, or mortgage their possessions, that they might be enabled to engage in those expensive enterprises: notwithstanding the general acknowledgment of the right of primogeniture, the course of legal succession contributed also to the production of the same effect, since a division of property must frequently have occurred among female inheritors; and, probably more than all these, the increasing habits of expense may have disposed many of the barons to involve themselves in debts, and obliged them to satisfy their creditors by a dissipation of their estates. Whatever may have been the causes, the nobles in the reign of Edward I. had become alarmed, lest all the great families should be ruined, and extorted from that prince a remarkable statute, by which they were allowed to entail their estates upon their posterities.

The expences attending the conservation of the provinces in France, the wars they occasioned, impoverished the Kings of England, and induced them to solicit aids from their English subjects. These aids were, of necessity, to be sanctioned by the great council of the land; and thus Normandy became eminently serviceable to the establishment of English liberty.

Undoubtedly, there is in all public events, as in all private concerns, a concatenation of causes, which though they act in succession, yet produce one combined effect. To trace these, to allot to each its due office and importance, to distinguish each, and to notice the more prominent, is the office of the Philosophical Historian.

Modern times will afford abundant opportunities for the display of Dr. M.'s abilities. They will, indeed, require a delicacy of treatment; but, then they afford a greater supply of indisputable materials. To avoid giving offence to one party or another, is scarcely possible; but these parties are themselves amenable to the bar of Philosophical History. From this, however, the learned writer is a great way off at present; and many an anxious research awaits his labours before he arrives at the modern history of our country. That he may completely execute his intentions he has our best wishes, as well as that his labours may be crowned with success.

\*• The addition of Maps shewing the extent of the various Kingdoms at different periods, would have been extremely acceptable: some chapters are hardly intelligible without them.

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*Narratives of the Lives of the more eminent Fathers of the three first centuries;*  
 &c. by R. Cox. A. M. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.  
 For the Author. Hatchard, London, 1817.

We have long been of opinion that the neglect of the ancient Christian Fathers, has been detrimental to the body of Christians, at large. Shut up in the closets of Students, and there suffered to be loaded with dust, understood to be seldom wanted, excluded from popularity, because concealed in learned lan-

Vol. VI. No. 32. *Lit. Pan. N. S.* May 1.

guages, and therefore difficult of access, they have been regarded as clerical lumber; proper, indeed to give an air of dignity to a study, but rather stationed in rank and file on the shelves, for appearance, than for use.

We hold a due deference for the sacred Scriptures to be very compatible with a knowledge of the early Fathers, and a general intimacy with their writings. Though some of them were marked with the weakness of men, yet generally, they exhibited the strength of Christians. Their sentiments and their conduct, may sometimes demand our charitable construction; yet usually they present examples worthy of imitation; and, to say the least, they afford evidence of facts and circumstances then affecting the Christian Church, which we can obtain from no other quarter, and which properly understood, are both interesting and edifying.

It must be acknowledged, however, that a competent acquaintance with their times, with the manners of their times, and with the history and characters of their opponents, is necessary to a full understanding of their conduct, and satisfactory enjoyment of their arguments. To place ourselves in their situations, is impossible; yet without some such feeling, no small portion of their spirit escapes us. We know nothing what it is to be not only assailed by wit and wisdom, by acute raillery and serious address, but also by the terrific machinery of instruments of torture awaiting us, and ready at the malice of an informer, or the nod of a proconsul, to be applied, with the steady deliberation of a practiced executioner. Our knowledge, even, of the various sects of Philosophers, and the schools belonging to those sects, is so confined, that we cannot correctly conceive of their dispositions with respect to Christianity, of their disputations, their sophisms, their innuendoes, their axioms, and maxims in support of the Old Religion, that derived from their ancestors, from the days of unsearchable antiquity.

We cannot make adequate allowances for the sneers and the contempt cast on the faithful, as vulgar, unlearned, unpolished, according to the manners of the world, and excessively *ungentle*,

K

in the opinion of all their contemporaries. In fact, Julian reproaches the Christians with having only two eminent converts to boast of, Cornelius the centurion, and Sergius Paulus, the Proconsul. It was natural, therefore, that the early Fathers should make the most of what portion of general, or even philosophical knowledge, they had acquired :—that they should wish to be thought at least tolerably well acquainted with recondite learning, and not unable to meet their adversaries on questions, somewhat more to their taste, than the dry, practical, morals of Christianity.

We know not how far the philosophizing spirit of Justin be reprehensible, unless we were acquainted—which we are not—with his situation, as to his connections, his views, and his expectations. He was a Syrian : and his retaining the philosophical cloak, after his conversion, might be prudent, especially, if it qualified him, to discuss philosophical topics with philosophers. Clement of Alexandria was surrounded with the learned of Egypt ; and it may be strongly doubted, whether his boast of being unbiassed in his researches on philosophical questions, by the peculiarities of the sects then prevalent, be so censurable, as Dr. Milner and Mr. Cox incline to think it.

"I espouse," says he, neither this nor that philosophy; neither the Stoic, nor the Platonic, nor the Epicurean, nor that of Aristotle ; but whatever any of these sects hath said, that is fit and just ; whatever teaches righteousness [rather, human duty] with a divine and religious knowledge ; all this I select, and call it philosophy." Had he called this "Christianity," or even "religion," his orthodoxy might have been questionable ; but, what is there in this, more than our best divines, especially those of the century before the last, have practiced ? That the Gentiles had certain principles of the Divine law written on their hearts, their reasonings accusing, or excusing their conduct, is supposed, by the same sacred writer as asserts that "the world by its wisdom knew not God." And whether Clement while boasting of his independence on sects, might not have good reason for hinting at his thorough acquaintance with their princi-

ples, demands more intimate acquaintance with the circumstances in which he was placed, than modern researches can attain.

Neither are we always certain that the language used by the Fathers is adequately represented by the modern terms which appear to answer it. The philosophers had their technical application of phrases, as all sects ever have had ; and these were, no doubt, occasionally, employed by Christian writers in the philosophical sense. But, we must not too severely criticize such instances. We may detect the fact, without being able to explain the inducements. To the argument *ad hominem*, this compliance might be more strictly requisite, than we can suppose.

The sects of Philosophers were expected to vanish, eventually, before the brilliant beams of rising Christianity ; but the principles of Judaism were not expected to become extinct ; but to be preserved, together with the Jewish nation, to an indefinite time. It was, therefore, a much more dangerous error of which Origen was guilty, when he borrowed from the Rabbins the *extravaganzas* of allegory in explaining and illustrating Holy Writ, and called it Christian Instruction. He has had too many imitators, in almost every age, and as modern times can witness. The fancy of ingenious men has found a gratification in such reveries ; it has delighted them ;—but it never edified either themselves or their hearers. Mr. Cox is altogether of this opinion ; and his censure of Origen must be confirmed by the judicious.

The lives comprised in this volume are—Simeon, son of Cleopas,—Clement of Rome—Ignatius,—Polycarp—Justin Martyr—Irenæus—Tertullian—Origen—Cyprian—Dionysius, of Alexandria ;—very fit subjects for a Christian to be acquainted with ; and presented in this volume in an agreeable form. They display a variety of natural talent, of personal dispositions, of what may be called *character* ; but they all agree in the general doctrines of the Gospel, in the most profound reverence and devotion towards their Saviour, and in their earnest, perhaps blameable, desire to



lay down their lives for his sake. We hope and trust, that martyrdoms have ceased for ever; but, if persecution should again revive, under any form, the examples of these Christian professors may prove invaluable; and the Church may renew its obligations to the sufferers, and to those who recorded their sufferings.

The difference of opinion on minor matters among these good men, will not escape the reader; nor the intercommunity they thought it their duty to maintain. On many subjects, their differences may be traced to that root of bitterness which from the beginning almost poisoned the church, the distinction between Jewish and Gentile Christians. Even the famous dissension about the keeping of Easter, seems to have arisen from this cause. The wise and the good attributed little importance to the question, and did not suffer their scruples to break the bonds of Christian Charity: the bigots affected to think it of the highest moment, and in their zeal for a shadow forgot the very substance and heart of their religion. This is not the only lesson their misconduct may teach us; and those who rise from the perusal of this Volume, as serious readers must, with increased thankfulness for the peaceable times in which their lot is cast, will have answered one of the purposes of the worthy compiler, and will, at least, remunerate him with their thanks.

*The State Lottery, a Dream.* By

Samuel Roberts. Also, Thoughts on Wheels, a Poem, by James Montgomery. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

THE Legislature has long ago appointed Committees, and received Reports expressed in no ambiguous language, on the Subject of Lotteries.\* The temptations and allurements they hold out to the unwary, the distresses they produce among the unthinking of both sexes, have been presented with fidelity and accuracy. While the pressure of the war continued, the State obtained a profit, and had not time to think on the iniquity of the means.—At length Peace arrives; and with it

a conviction of the miseries attendant on Lotteries. The prospect is, that in time, this Gambling Speculation, which is greatly cut down from what we remember it, will be wholly laid aside. The profits are at present, considerably restricted; and it passes for certain, that the moderate advantages derived by the Lottery Office Keepers, are obtained at a hazard to themselves, not much less than that of their purchasers.

The volume before us, is an attempt to contribute to the Abolition of the Lottery, by means of a satirical effusion, denominated a dream; and describing the various opinions of by-standers on the wheels as they are proceeding to the place where the Lottery is to be drawn. To this is added, a scene or two supposed to pass in the House of Commons. The writer deserves credit for his intentions; but Satire is less likely to answer its purpose than honest though homely argument.

The Poems on Wheels, depict a combat between Warriors, one of which being slain, is dragged at the chariot-wheels of his antagonist—the Car of Juggernaut, with its murderous wheels,—the Inquisition, with its whole establishment of wheels,—all stated to be more tolerable than the Wheels of Fortune, i. e., the Lottery Wheels. Our readers will accept a specimen.

Where Gog and Magog, London's pride,  
O'er city bankruptcies preside;  
Stone-blind at *niai prius* sit,  
Hearken stone-deaf to lawyer's wit;  
Or scowl on men, that play the beasts  
At Common Halls and Lords Mayors' feasts,  
When venison or the public cause,  
Taxes or turtle, stretch their jaws:  
*There*,—in a whisper be it said,  
Lest honest Beckford shake his head;  
Lest Chatham, with indignant cheek,  
Start from his pedestal, and speak;  
Lest Chatham's Son in marble groan,  
As if restored to skin and bone:—  
*There*,—speak,—speak out,—abandon fear;  
Let both the dead and living hear;  
—The dead, that they may blush for shame  
Amidst their monumental fame;  
—The living, that forewarn'd of fate,  
Conscience may force them, ere too late,

\* Compare LITERARY PANORAMA, Vol. IV. p. 837.

\* These lines refer to the statues of British worthies, which adorn the Guildhall of London.

Those wheels of infamy to shun,  
Which thousands touch and are undone.

.....  
No sculptured Idol decks the place,  
Of such excelling form and face,  
That Grecian pride might feign its birth,  
A statue fallen from heaven to earth :  
The Goddess here is best designed,  
—A flimsy harlot, bold and blind ;  
Invisible to standers by,  
And yet in every body's eye !  
FORTUNE her name ;—a gay deceiver,  
Cheat as she may, the crowd believe her ;  
And she, abuse her as they will,  
Showers on the crowd her favours still ;  
For 'tis the bliss of both, to be  
Themselves unseen, and not to see ;  
Had she discernment,—pride would scout,  
The homage of her motley rout ;  
Where she revealed,—the poorest slave  
Would blush to be her luckiest knave.

Not good OLD FORTUNE here we scorn,  
In classic fable, heavenly born ;  
She who for *nothing* deigns to deal  
Her blanks and Prizes from *One Wheel* ;  
And who, like Justice, wisely blind,  
Scatters her bounties on mankind  
With such a broad impartial aim,  
If none will praise her, none shall blame ;  
For were ten thousand faucies tried,  
Wealth more discreetly to divide  
Among the craving race of man,  
Wit could not frame a happier plan.

Here, 'tis her *counterfeit*, who reigns  
O'er haunted heads and moon-struck brains ;  
A *Two-wheel'd Jade*, admired by Sots,  
Who flings, for *cash in hand*, her lots  
To those, who,—fain "their luck to try,"  
Sell hope, and disappointment buy.  
The wily Sorceress here reveals  
With proud parade, her mystic wheels ;  
Those wheels on which the nation runs  
Over the morals of its sons ;  
—Those wheels, at which the nation draws,  
Thro' shouting streets, its broken laws !  
Engines of plotting Fortune's skill  
To lure, entangle, torture, kill.  
Behold her, in imperial pride,  
King, Lords, and Commons, at her side ;  
Arm'd with authority of State,  
The public peace to violate ;  
More might be told,—but not by me  
Must this "eternal blazon" be.  
Between her wheels the phantom stands,  
With syren-voice, and harpy-hands :

She turns the' enchanted axle round,  
Forthleaps the "TWENTY THOUSAND POUND !"  
That "twenty thousand" *One* has got ;  
—But twenty thousand more have *not*.  
These curse her to the face, deplore  
Their loss, then—take her word once more ;  
Once more deceived, they rise like men  
Bravely resolved—to try again ;  
Again they fail ;—again trepann'd,  
She mocks them with her sleight of hand ;  
Still fired with rage, with avarice steel'd,  
Perish they may, but never yield ;  
They woo her till their latest breath,  
Then snatch their prize—a blank in death.

The Priests, that in her temple wait  
Her minor ministers of fate,  
Like Dian's silversmiths of old,  
True to the craft that brings them gold,  
Limbs, limbs, and pens unwearied ply  
To puff their Goddess to the sky ;  
O that their puffs could *fix* her there,  
Who builds such castles in the air,  
And in the malice of her mirth  
Lets them to simpletons on earth !  
—Who steals the rainbow's peaceful form,  
But *is* the demon of the storm ;  
—Assumes a star's benignant mien,  
But wears a comet's tail unseen ;  
—Who smiles a Juno to the crowd ;  
But all that win her catch a cloud,  
And, doom'd Ixion's fate to feel,  
Are whirl'd upon a giddier wheel.  
—O that her Priests could *fix her* there,  
Whose breath and being are but air !  
Yet not for this their spells they try,  
They bawl to keep her *from* the sky,  
A harmless meteor in that sphere ;  
A baleful *Ignis fatuus* here,  
With wandering and bewildering light,  
To cheer, and then confound the sight,  
Guide the lorn traveller,—then betray,  
Where death in ambush lurks for prey.

Fierce, but familiar, at their call,  
The veriest fiend of Satan's fall ;  
—The fiend, that tempted him to stake  
Heaven's bliss against the burning lake ;  
—The fiend, that tempted him again,  
To burst the darkness of his den,  
And risk whate'er of wrath untried  
Eternal justice yet could hide,  
For one transcendant chance, by sin,  
Man and this new-made world to win ;  
—That fiend, while Satan play'd his part  
At Eve's fond ear, assailed her heart,

And tempted her to hazard more  
Than fallen Angels lost before ;  
They ruin'd but themselves,—her crime  
Brought death on all the race of time :  
—That fiend comes forth, like *Etna's* flame ;  
The SPIRIT OF GAMBLING call his name ;  
So flush'd and terrible in power,  
The Priests themselves he would devour,  
But straight, by Act of Parliament,  
Loose thro' the land his plagues are sent.  
The Polypus himself divides,  
A legion issues from his sides ;  
Ten thousand shapes he wears at will,  
In every shape a devil still ;  
Eager and restless to be known  
By any mark, except his own ;  
In airy, earthly, heavenly guise,  
No matter,—if it strike the eyes ;  
Yet ever at the clink of pelf,  
He starts, and shrinks into himself :  
—A traitor now, with face of truth,  
He dupes the innocence of youth ;  
A shrewd Pretender, smooth and sage,  
He tempts the avarice of age ;  
A Wizard, versed in damned arts,  
He trammels uncorrupted hearts ;  
He lulls suspicion, sense way-lays,  
Honour and honesty betrays,  
Finds virtue sleeping, and by stealth  
Beguiles her with a dream of wealth ;  
Till rich and poor, till fools and wise,  
Haste to the headlong sacrifice,  
Gaze till they slip into the snare ;  
—Angels might weep to see them there ;  
Then to the Lottery Wheels away,  
The SPIRIT OF GAMBLING drags his prey.

Hail to the fiery Bigots rack !  
Hail Juggernaut's destructive track !  
Hail to the Warrior's iron car ;  
But O be Lottery Wheels afar !  
I'll die by torture, war, disease,  
I'll die—by any wheels but these !

### Literary Register :

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### CHEMISTRY.

M. Thenard's Treatise on the General Principles of Chemical Analysis, translated

into English, with plates and additions from his Elements of Chemistry, is printing in an octavo volume.

##### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A Translation of the works of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt. By John King.

##### EDUCATION.

Dr. Carey will soon publish Latin Verification Made Easy, intended as an Appendix to his Latin Prosody.

Mr. J. Robertson is printing an Example Book on the Use of Maps, containing problems and exercises to be worked and filled up by students in geography.

Speedily will be completed in Twenty Numbers, price 8s. each, the New General Atlas, on a scale similar to that of D'Anville, comprising 76 Maps full coloured, and Engravings illustrative of the Heights of Mountains, Magnitude of Rivers, &c.—Also a Memoir on Geography, a Chapter on Physical Geography, and a Consulting Index of Places. Drawn and engraved by John Thomson and Co. Edinburgh. The Proprietors have found it necessary to enlarge on their original plan, by the addition of Six Numbers. Such persons, however, as may not feel inclined to incur a greater expense, than at first contemplated, may obtain in the first 14 Numbers the 56 Maps promised in the Prospectus, and the Title, Contents, &c. will shortly be given.

##### HISTORY.

Dr. Coote has in the Press, the History of Europe, from the Peace of Amiens in 1802 to the Peace of Paris in 1815, forming a seventh volume of the History of Modern Europe.

##### MISCELLANIES.

At press, Letters from Mrs. Elizabeth Carter to Mrs. Montague, between the years 1755 and 1800, chiefly upon Literary and Moral Subjects. Published from the Originals in the possession of the Rev. Montagu Pennington, M. A. Vicar of Northbourn in Kent, and Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Deal; her nephew and executor.

Miss E. Spence is printing, in an octavo volume, Letters from the North Highlands, addressed to Miss J. Porter.

The Vicar of Wakefield, with a series of designs by Rowlandson, is printing in royal octavo.

##### MEDICINE AND CHIRUGERY.

Sir William Adams has in the press, an Inquiry into the Causes of the frequent Failure of the Operations of extracting and

depressing the Cataract, and the Description of an improved Series of Operations  
**PERIODICAL LITERATURE.**

On the 1st of May will be published, price 2s. 6d., the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine, No. I. Each Number will be published on the 15th of the Month at Edinburgh, and on the first of the following Month in London, to circulate with the other Periodicals.

#### POETRY.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, *Odin, a Poem*, by the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond. This Poem is connected with the most interesting era of the Northern Mythology, and refers principally to the Origin of the Gothic Empire, which the author, availing himself of the privilege of the Poet, and offering, besides, some probable conjectures, supposes to have been founded by Pharnaces.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, handsomely printed in 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. hot-pressed, "*Evening Hours*." A collection of Original Poems.

#### POLITICS.

Speedily will be published, in 1 volume 8vo. *the Colonies, and the Present American Revolution*. By M. de Pradt, formerly Archbishop of Malines. In addition to a summary view of the geography, history, and commerce of the European settlements in the East and West Indies and North America, M. de Pradt enters into a variety of the boldest political speculations on the colonial system. He is the warm advocate of the separation of Spanish America from the parent state; but upon this simple ground, that in his estimation, no other event could be equally fatal to the prosperity of Great Britain. He contends, that if Buonaparte, instead of carrying on two wars in Europe, one against Russia by land, and the other against England by sea, had employed all his means for the emancipation of Spanish America, he would, in so doing, have given its death-blow to the English maritime superiority; and he shows that the Spanish American cause is a French interest, and not an English one.

#### THEOLOGY.

In the Press, an Attempt to Support the Diversity of Future Rewards, 8vo. 2s.

At Press, the Advantages of Solitude. A Sermon preached at Salter's Hall Meeting House, by the late Rev. Hugh Worthington, April 20, 1777, never before published.

The Rev. William Smith, Author of a System of Prayers, has in the Press a Six Week's Course of Prayers, for the Use of Families.

At Press, *Sermons on Various Subjects*. By the late William Bell, D. D. Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster. Published by Joseph Allen, M. A. Prebendary of Westminster, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The Rev. Henry Rutter has in the press, a Key to the Old Testament, pointing out the persons, events, &c. that were figurative of Christ and his Church.

A Series of Pastoral Letters on Nonconformity, from a Dissenting Minister to a Youth in his Congregation, will shortly appear in a duodecimo volume.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Lieutenant Edward Chappell will publish early in next month, a Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, containing some account of the northeast coast of America, and the tribes inhabiting that remote region, in an octavo volume, illustrated by plates.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Female Scripture Biography; including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D. late Vice-provost of the College of Fort William, in Bengal. By the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford. With a Portrait of Dr. Buchanan, and Sketches of four of the Syrian Churches in Travancore. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

##### BIBLICAL LITERATURE

Part I. of a Polyglott Bible, to be completed in Five Parts, forming One handsome Volume in Quarto, 1l. 1s. sewed.

##### COMMERCE.

The British Ready Reckoner, and Universal Cambist, for the use of Bankers, Merchants, Farmers, Tradesmen, and Men of Business in general; compiled from the most authentic Sources. By William Stenhouse, Accountant in Edinburgh, Author of the Tables of Interest, &c. 24's, 3s. bound, a New Edition, greatly enlarged and improved,

##### DRAMA.

Adelgitha; or, the Fruits of a Single Error; a Tragedy in Five Acts. By M. G. Lewis. Now first published, as acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. 3s. 6d.

Manuel, a Tragedy; as performed at Drury-lane Theatre. By the Author of Bertram. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

##### EDUCATION.

The Grammatical Remembrancer; a short but comprehensive English Grammar for the Use of young Students in general.

By the Author of *Orthoepey Simplified*. 2s. 6d. half-bound.

## GEOGRAPHY.

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Foreign

## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### AUSTRIA.

#### *Compliments paid to Sovereign Princes.*

These may be thought trifles, but they often prove to be of importance: they take hold on the notice and regard of the great and exalted, and recall to their memory agreeable and honourable sensations. The Academy of the Fine Arts at Vienna took occasion in a public sitting in 1815 to nominate the greater part of the Sovereigns and Princes then assembled in Congress, to be honorary members of its body; and this token of respect was presented to them by a special deputation.

#### *Polytechnical Institution at Vienna.*

In our fifth volume N. S. p. 609, we had occasion to mention the institution of a temporary course of Lectures, till a more formal establishment could take place, intended to explain the application of Chemistry to the Arts, its importance to manufacturers, &c. We have now to record the establishment of this undertaking in a more perfect form. The intention of this School of instruction is, to diffuse among the people an acquaintance with those scientific principles which are applicable as the bases of the different arts and trades; and at the same time to form masters, which in conformity to scientific principles, may be able to introduce into their different branches of business those ameliorations and means of acquiring perfection, which are adapted to promote national industry, and to spread the taste for useful knowledge of various kinds.

With this design a beginning has been made by uniting with this Institution the Normal school, and the Cabinet of the Specimens of those manufactures which are produced at Vienna, to which the Emperor has added, a considerable portion of his collection of Natural History.

As a suitable place for the accommodation of this establishment the hotel of Count de Los, on the Wieden, has been purchased, and enlarged by an additional building, in which will be placed the Chemical Laboratory with its dependences; also, halls for the Cabinet, the collections of various kinds, and the Public Lectures; with other halls for the assortments of mathematical instruments, drawings of machines, &c. &c.

The objects of instruction will be:—

1. General Chemistry in its application to Technology.

VOL. VI. No. 32. *Lit. Pan.* N. S. May 1.

2. Different branches of experimental Chemistry, such as the theory of fermentation, with its application to the distillation of brandy, to brewing, to the making of vinegar, &c. to dyeing, to forming patterns on stuffs, to washing, to the preparation of Chemical products obtained from vegetable and animal substances; such as oil, soap, tanning of leather; also pyrotechny with its application to metallurgy, pottery, the formation of utensils made of metal, &c.

3. Experimental Philosophy in its whole extent.

4. The Mathematics with their practical application, especially in Optics.

5. Practical Geometry, with the science of levelling, surveying, subterranean geometry, and the branches of mathematical drawing.

6. The science of Machinery in general, with that of particular machines, accompanied by descriptions, explanations, and calculations of all known machines, with drawings or models of the machines themselves.

7. Architecture civil and hydraulic, with examples of these two branches of practical mathematics.

8. Practical Technology, meaning the demonstration of the objects of technological collections, with historical elucidations of all the arts and professions which do not properly range under the Chemical and Mathematical branches of instruction.

To these scientific objects are united the instruction afforded by the Normal school, now combined with this Institution; which divides into general and commercial instruction. The first includes religion, style of writing, arithmetic, drawing, fine writing, geography, history, natural history, and the living languages. The second division, that of commercial instruction, comprizes the Epistolary style of trade, mercantile arithmetic and geography, or the knowledge of merchandizes, their origin and transit, the principles of agency, the rules of commerce and of exchanges, to which is added book-keeping. A particular collection will contribute to promote the knowledge of mercantile commodities and of mercantile Natural History.

The other collections necessary for demonstrative instruction are, beside the laboratory and its accessories,—

A Technologic collection, containing specimens of all the productions of every fabric and manufactory in the Austrian monarchy.

A cabinet of the necessary utensils and instruments employed in Natural Philosophy and the Mathematics.

L

A collection of models of all the machines known, representing them with the greatest precision as to their dimensions. To this will be added a collection of mechanical implements.

It is evident from this detail that the Austrian Monarchy will make every exertion to perfect its manufactures and to enlarge its commerce. The connection forming or formed with Brazil will greatly assist this intention; and if the Emperor should be successful in his endeavours to establish a mercantile navy, the extent and importance of his resources may exert a most beneficial influence on the now dilapidated state of his public finances.

The Literary Journal of Vienna is continued without interruption, and is distinguished by critical Analyses of works, and by notices on the progress of letters in the Austrian Empire, in Hungary, and Bohemia, and often by interesting Articles from Oriental literature. The principal Editor of this work, M. Collin, has been nominated tutor to young Napoleon.

The bookseller Bauer at Vienna has begun to publish a collection of the principal Poets of Germany. Several volumes have already appeared, in a small size, and executed with elegance, which has ensured them a rapid sale.

#### DENMARK.

##### *Danish Language: Prize Questions.*

The Danish Society of Rural Economy at Copenhagen, gives notice in its last Programme of Prizes concerning memoirs sent with a view to obtain prizes, that it would by preference receive them written in the Danish language; but, that those written in French, English or German will continue to be received. To this notice is added, that the prizes consist, 1, of three golden medals, the first of the value of thirty-six ducats; the second of eighteen; and the third of nine. 2, of three medals of silver, weighing four ounces, two ounces, and three quarters of an ounce; 3, of a large silver cup weighing fourteen ounces, and a smaller weighing three ounces and a half.

Among the prize questions proposed by the Society the following are remarked:—

1. For a method of preventing the ravages caused among the nets of fishermen, by the aquatic insect known by the name of *Cancer Pulex*, Linn.—2, For a detailed memoir on the origin of Turf, its constituent parts, and its reproduction.—3, For

elementary reading books, proper for the use of the people of Denmark.

#### FRANCE.

The *Journal de Paris* announces two works, each of which interests men of letters in this country: the first is a complete translation of Cicero's works, undertaken, and now nearly completed, by the combined efforts of several writers: the second is a translation of Lucan, with a poetic version of the Latin Supplement to that author, written by our countryman, Thos. May. The first of these works is interesting, not only as presenting the agreeable picture of a society of literary men uniting to do homage to a great master, but also as tending (we hope) to excite in our own countrymen a similar wish to enrich our language with the sentiments of the most enlightened philosopher and accomplished orator of ancient Rome. It is true, that one of the great charms of Cicero lies in the peculiar grace and dignity of his language: but this, while it makes translation more difficult, makes it also a more worthy enterprize for scholars of a higher order. The translation of May's Supplement is interesting on a different account, as showing, among many other recent instances, that the French are beginning to do justice to the authors of England; not merely by transplanting passages from our most celebrated writers, but by thoroughly acquainting themselves with our literature in general, and selecting works to which their attention can have been attracted by their merits only, and not by their notoriety. The present instance is farther interesting, because it is a sort of retraction of an opinion, first promulgated by Boileau, and adopted by most of his countrymen, that no Englishman could write good Latin verse. M. Amar, the translator of May, alleges, on the contrary, that May has written with all the dignity and purity of Virgil.

#### FRENCH OPERA.

The French lament that their opera is inferior both to that of the Germans and the English. In a late *Journal des Debats*, we find a short historical account of this amusement in France. It was established in 1669, and the performers were honoured with peculiar protection, which was, for a long time afterwards, denied to other dramatic performers. It was expressly decreed by a royal ordinance, "that all gentlemen, ladies, and other persons, might sing at the opera without derogating from their titles of nobility, their privileges, their appointments, their rights, or immunities." What fury must this invidious distinction, have inspired into the kings and marquises of

the regular drama! The first opera-company consisted of 8 actors, 6 actresses, 36 choristers, men, women, and children, 12 male and 10 female dancers, and 47 instrumental performers, including the leader of the band, making in all 119 persons. The whole annual charge of this establishment, amounted only to 2,583*l.*, which is about 20 guineas a year to each performer. The prices paid to the poets and composers for their works, were on a scale equally moderate. The author of a lyrical tragedy, or serious opera, in five acts, received 100 francs, or 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for every one of the first ten representations of his piece, and fifty francs for each of the next twenty representations, if it reached so many; after which it became theatrical property. The musical composer was paid at the same rate, making in the whole two thousand francs. Nevertheless, though the opera purchased its ware, and paid its servants so cheaply, it ran in debt; and in 1749 the establishment owed 130,000 francs. The city of Paris at that time undertook the management of the concern, but did not bring it to a more successful issue. During the two years 1778 and 1779, alone, its expenses exceeded its receipts by 700,000 fr. Matters were in this state when, in 1780, the opera was taken under the superintendence of the government, and its charges defrayed out of the revenue of the Sovereign. This plan was adopted from a consideration that the expenses of an institution useful to the whole kingdom, by promoting the arts ornamental to all, should not be borne by one single city. Instead of 119 performers, great and small, dancers and singers, in the orchestra and on the stage, the company was increased to 230, and the charge of maintaining it rose to 450,000 francs annually. Then, however, the income of the establishment was almost equal to its expenditure. This continued during the nine years subsequent to 1780. The opera was affected by the various fortunes of the revolution. Under the government of Buonaparte, its annual expenditure exceeded its receipts by almost a million of francs. At the return of the king the opera was placed under the same system as in 1780. In 1786 and 1787 its receipts rose from 8 to 900,000 francs; at present they are only 600,000. This state of the financial concerns of the opera, or (as it is now called) the Academy of Music, explains the reason why there are so few novelties in the course of a season. In the space of fifteen months there have only been performed four new pieces and three revived ones, with two ballets.

The French actors, says the same paper, have been accused of indolence; but a con-

sideration of their labours will shew the unfounded nature of the charge. In the course of the last fifteen months they have performed in the *Theatre Français*, fourteen new pieces and four revived ones. This is at the rate of a new representation every three weeks.

#### *Gas Lights in Paris.*

Mr. Winsor, who has long been known to the public by his success in rendering the gas from coal combustible, and deriving from it that brilliant light which is so greatly admired in London, is now at Paris intent on introducing his discoveries and operations in that capital, where he has published a translation of Mr. Accum's treatise on Gas Light, to which he has added the favourable extracts from the evidence submitted to several committees of the House of Commons. He claims the merit of having overcome various obstacles, of having constructed proper furnaces, of having turned the products of the distillation to profit, and of having corrected the oscillations of the light caused by the condensations which occurred in the pipes. He has taken out a patent for his various discoveries.

#### *Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.*

Among the many anecdotes, lives, and biographies of Napoleon Buonaparte, which have issued from the press, to the little edification of the public, we are informed of one that, with trifling pretensions to novelty, has derived its contents from authentic sources, and comprises, within a narrow compass, the crowd of events connected with the career of its hero, the particulars of which are scattered throughout an almost innumerable mass of volumes and documents. It is the *Histoire de Buonaparte, depuis sa naissance jusqu'à ce jour*, by M. A. C. Godin, 2 vols. 12mo. It begins from his birth and education, and closes with his arrival in the island of St. Helena.

*Histoire Générale des Pêches, &c.*—General History of the Fisheries, ancient and modern, &c. by S. B. G. Noel.

Certainly the products of the sea are open to the industry of all nations; and after having been long interdicted by her confusions from this source of profit, it can occasion little wonder if France should resume it with additional vigour, to which such works as the present may essentially contribute.

The general history of Fisheries as well in the seas as in the rivers of both continents, comprises that of the Seal, of the Morse, of the Cetaceous kinds, and of Fishes, properly so called. The whole

forms a vast mass, and necessarily demands division. The first volume of this work, is divided into two portions, including the historical account of this employment, which extends through at least twenty-one centuries. The ancient period contains the Greek fishery, and the Roman fishery; extending through the course of eleven centuries. The modern period describes the fisheries of the middle ages, and that properly distinguished as modern; including upwards of a thousand years.

The practice of fishing was beyond all doubt, the employment of man in the rudest state; and this naturally forms the first object of our author's attention. He afterwards proceeds to treat on the state of the fisheries for the larger objects of this labour among the Greeks, availing himself of the very small number of passages containing information on this subject, which are found among the ancient writers of Greece. Aristotle, says he, has not treated the history of animals, still less that of fishes, in reference to their usefulness as supplying any part of the wants of man: the same remark applies to his disciple Theophrastus, and to such Greek writers as we find fragments of in Athenæus. But M. Noel has happily derived advantage from the idea of supplying the defective silence of history, by recourse to the medals struck by the Greek cities, before and after they had submitted to the Romans; of these many offer allusions to the fisheries. By means of these authorities the author has explained a great number of facts which belong to the various fisheries in the Mediterranean. The history of the Grecian fisheries is terminated by a succinct account of those among the Egyptians, the Jews, the Phenecians, and such of the fisheries among the Spaniards, as belong to those ancient times.

The Roman fishery composes the second part of the ancient history; and here we obtain a greater number of facts and observations. Nevertheless, with the exception of Columella—for Pliny was unable to put the last hand to his immortal work,—and of a few other writers, among whom Athenæus, though a Greek, stands distinguished, the Romans instruct us but little more respecting their fishery than the Greeks on their's: they have much less directed their attention to describe the economy of the fisheries, than to point out the best kinds of fish as delicacies for the table, as affording enjoyments to opulence or to ostentation. In treating the history of the Roman fisheries, M. Noel continues to derive information from numismatic authorities; by these means he is

enabled to shew how far the Christian religion contributed to support, if it did not improve, the state of the fisheries during the decay of the Roman Empire. This naturally leads him to the history of the fisheries during the middle ages, in which he had every thing to create. To accomplish this, he was obliged to collect and combine all the documents relating to a branch of industry to which belongs the history of navigation itself, to which the fishery was always the prelude, also, that of the commerce of which fish fresh or salted and dried, furnished the principal article. The author has deemed it his duty to render this first part of his labours complete by publishing the principal public acts which have been promulgated, in reference to the fisheries themselves, or to the commerce dependent on them, whether as derived from fresh waters, or from the sea. Among these documents from which the history of this department of industry may be gathered, are many never before published; and others little known, or collected from foreign regulations: they are placed in Chronological order, and form the most complete collection of the kind.

The whole of this work will form ten volumes in quarto: consequently the first volume, which is the subject of this report, must be considered as possessing the character of an Introduction. The whole will be illustrated with engravings.

We have been induced to pay the greater attention to this work, as the Fisheries are certainly a very important branch of our national interests, and one that greatly needs invigorating. The several schemes hitherto proposed for that purpose, have either languished, or totally failed, from some cause, probably inherent in them. A work like this of M. Noel, by showing what has been accomplished, with the principles adopted, may afford hints for removing the cause of failure among ourselves; and thereby contribute essentially to promote a branch of public industry, which every well-wisher to the kingdom must desire to see greatly and permanently prosperous.

#### GERMANY.

##### *History of the House of Hanover.*

An interesting historical work, by the learned historian Eichorn, of Gottingen,



has just been published at Hanover, under the title of "*Original History of the august House of the Guelphs*," dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent: in imperial quarto.

M. M. Blumenbach, Heeren, and Gauss, all three Professors in the University of Goettingen, have been nominated Knights of the royal Hanoverian order of the Guelphs.

From the *Jahrbuch* or Annual Report on the Statistics of the Duchy of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin for the year 1816, we learn that the population of this duchy, according to an enumeration made in 1815 was 301,547, not including nearly 3,000 troops, who at that time were out of the country: the entire population may therefore be now estimated at 350,000; including children below five years of age.

#### *Domestic Prize Subjects.*

The Patriotic Society of Schleswig-Holstein at Altona, has proposed for prizes, the following subjects:

1. For the best book illustrating the Duties of Masters towards their Servants.
2. For the best book illustrating the Duties of Domestics, of both sexes, towards their Masters.

The prizes are equal for each of these subjects.

#### *Greek Athenæum founded at Munich.*

Professor Thiersch has published a *Programma* in modern Greek, inviting the youths of the Greek nation to frequent the Athenæum founded in their favour at Munich, in 1815. Several young Greeks of Macedonia, Thrace, and Asia have already arrived at Munich, where they receive the same instruction as the Germans. This is delivered in the German language; and the Athenæum itself is exclusively destined to those Grecian youths who possess some acquaintance with that language. The principal points of the organization of this institution are the following:

The students must be at least twelve years of age, and be able to speak and write their own language correctly.—The instruction is delivered in the Athenæum, but they will be at liberty to frequent the Lyceum, also.—The objects of instruction are—the languages, especially the ancient Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian and English:—Philology, or a critical knowledge of the ancient authors, the department of Criticism, Poetry, Mythology, and Archaeology; Geography and History, —Mathematics theoretical and practical;—Philosophy;—Oryctology, Botany and

Zoology, experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.

The students are lodged and boarded in the Athenæum, on the payment of one hundred florins (Dutch money), in this the expence of instruction is included.

#### *Lithography; or Stone Printing.*

Messrs. Strixner, Piloty and Co. of Munich, distinguished by their excellent performances in the Lithographic Art, propose to publish a selection of about two hundred pictures from the Royal Galleries of Munich and Schleisheim, preferring such as are most suitable to this branch of Art.

#### *New Botanical Publication.*

Dr. H. Hoppe Professor of Natural History at Munich, has been selected by the Bavarian Government to undertake a Botanising excursion into Istria. His plan was to spend a great part of his time at Capo d'Istria, Fiume, Pola, Idria, &c., and to return by the Carpathian Mountains, by those of the Tyrol, of Styria, of Carinthia, Salzburgh, &c. He means to publish the rarer plants, in parts containing one hundred each, at the price of twelve florins. The entire number of plants will be, it is supposed, about three hundred species. They will be dried and mounted by a particular process, invented by the author, the particulars of which he intends to communicate, in the course of his work.

#### *Particulars of the Heidelburgh Library.*

We have already reported the good fortune of the city of Heidelburgh in recovering a considerable part of its ancient Library, which had been carried to Rome. A history of this library has lately appeared at Carlsruhe, by A. Friederich. This library was given to the Pope by Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, after the capture of the city of Heidelburgh by General Tilly. The motive for this donation is not known; but the writer acknowledges that the Duke had promised it to the Pope long before.

In 1619 Leo Allatius, the Pope's librarian, came to Heidelburgh for the purpose of conveying this library to Rome, where it was placed in thirty book-cases under the name of the *Bibliotheca Palatina*. It then consisted of 1956 Latin Manuscripts; 431 Greek; 269 Hebrew; and 846 German; without reckoning several in the French language. The whole number of MSS. being 3522. The number of printed books was not very considerable.

All the works mentioned in the printed catalogue were not carried to Rome. Leo Allatius selected some, and left others be-

hind. Some also lent to different individuals were never returned. The MS. of the *Chronicon Tritheimii*, written with Tritheim's own hand, was obtained by the library at Munich, as was also the collection of Suabian poets by Manasseh.

It must be added, that in 1797 the French government carried off thirty eight MSS. belonging to this library from Rome, to Paris: they have been returned; and the author gives a list of them. To these the present Pope has added 847 German MSS. which had been retained in the library of the Vatican.

#### *Newtonian System again attacked.*

In the Frankfort Journal, of March 20, is a letter from General Alix, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Göttingen, in which he says, that he is going to publish a work, "On the Primitive Cause of Motion, and its principal Effects, in the Formation of Suns—in the Motion the Celestial Bodies—of the Tides—of the Winds," &c. In this letter, the General says, he has demonstrated the whole Newtonian System to be false; that to establish the truth of his theory, he makes no supposition, but takes Nature as it is, and as every body sees it; he does not enter, in this work, into any details, but is content with establishing principles which are as fully demonstrated as any proposition in geometry.

Among the most considerable Maps of Germany lately published, is one that from its nature and extent may safely be attributed to French policy. It is called *Repertorium*, &c. Repertory and map of the posts and roads of Germany, and of certain neighbouring countries; or an alphabetical list of all places, lakes and rivers, &c. marked on the map, divided into 144 squares, by means of which any reference may easily be found. This map extends from Dantzic to Paris, and from the Adriatic sea to Sleswick; consequently, it comprises all Germany, a great part of Italy, Switzerland, France, and the Low countries. While the war raged this map with its references could not but be extremely useful.

#### ITALY.

##### *Liberality of Canova, the Sculptor.*

It is with great pleasure that we announce to the public, from the *Roman Gazette* of the 28th of December last, the following instance of liberality, in the generous and charitable disposition which the celebrated sculptor Canova has made of the pension of three thousand Roman crowns which the Pope has annexed to his title of Marquis of Ischia:—

Crowns per Annum.

1. Permanent gift to the Archaeological Academy of Rome, to enable them to continue to illustrate, at their meetings, the monuments of antiquity, to explain passages in sacred and profane history, and improve ancient chronology ..... 600
2. Every third year three prizes of 120 crowns each, for three young artists, either of Rome, or of the papal states, in the three first classes of sculpture, painting, and architecture..... 360
3. A pension of twenty crowns a month, for three years, to those who shall have gained the above prizes.. 720
4. To the academy of St. Luke, for the purchase of books on art and antiquities, &c..... 100
5. Aid to the academy of the Lincei, ten crowns a month ..... 120
6. For the succour of aged and indigent artists, resident in Rome... 1,100

Total.....3,000

The surplus which would accrue in the two years, when the prizes mentioned in article 2 are not distributed, is held disposable for what are called *anonymous prizes*; to the contest for which are admitted, not only the artists of Rome and of the Papal States, but those of every other nation whatever, resident in Rome. Five professors, members of the academy of St. Luke, form a special deputation for giving full and impartial effect to the foregoing dispositions.

##### *Nautical Mechanism: powerful.*

M. Locateli, the celebrated mathematician of Milan, has just invented a new piece of mechanism, (says a Paris paper,) by means of which vessels may ascend rivers without the assistance of a steam-engine. The first experiment which was made on a small boat completely succeeded. The inventor asserts, that his plan is applicable even to a man of war, and that it will secure her from the danger of shipwreck. The strength of a single man, or at most that of a horse, is sufficient to put this machine in motion.

##### *Animal Magnetism.*

More than once has the continuation of the practice of Animal Magnetism on the Continent, appeared in our pages: attempts have even been made to obtain for it a public establishment, and a professor's chair. This was in Germany; but the same exists in Italy, if we may believe a work intitled "*Prodromo*" &c. an Essay on the salutary action of Animal Magnetism

and of Music, or a Report on three important cures recently effected by these means. by Dr. Angelo Colo. Bologna, 1816.

A work on the same subject has appeared at Petersburgh: "A glance at Animal Magnetism," by G. F. Parrot. The author presents in the first section of his work an historical sketch of the progress of Animal Magnetism; partly taken from the work of M. Deleuze, and partly from another, published in German by Dr. Kluge. The second section offers philosophical considerations on the same subject.

M. Parrot expects to be hardly thought of by both parties. The opponents of magnetism will accuse him of being a great partizan, in favour of it: the supporters of magnetism will reproach him with having adopted a monstrous scepticism on the subject, and with an intention of paralyzing the confidence of the public in this remedy: while the physicians who have taken neither side, will be offended with the liberty he assumes in speaking of the feebleness and inefficacy of their general systems.

From Berlin we understand, that by a cabinet order respecting magnetism, it is directed, that in order to prevent abuses as far as possible, only authorized physicians shall be allowed to attempt cures by magnetism. Those physicians who employ this means, are bound to deliver to their superior authorities, every three months, an exact account of the disorders they have treated, and of the facts which they have observed.

#### NORWAY.

##### Statistics.

The number of the inhabitants of Norway, according to the latest enumeration, was 848,485.

#### POLAND.

##### Editions of the Polish Bible.

The following is Mr. Pinkerton's account of the editions of the Holy Scriptures published in Poland, a country more destitute, as he observes, than any other in Christendom. A country which, therefore, has just cause of complaint against its Catholic pastors, who suffered a state of things so repugnant to the interests of genuine Christianity to take place under their authority. Had they carefully multiplied copies, of their own version, and with their own notes, this reproach might have been avoided.

"I shall give you the following authentic and interesting facts respecting the different translations and editions of the Bible in the Polish language, in order that you may have a just conception of the lamentable scarcity of the Scriptures in the Polish

nation. These facts, by the assistance of the learned Professor Bantke, I have collected with great care from the records contained in the ancient library belonging to the University of this city—(Warsaw.)

"There have appeared, at different times, five translations of the Bible in the Polish language. The first is called the Old Cracow Bible, and was printed in this city in 1561. Many passages of this translation being taken from the Bohemian Protestant Bible, it never received the sanction of the Pope. However, it went through two other editions; in 1575 and 1577, both printed in Cracow. A copy of this version is now very rarely to be met with, even in the best libraries of the nation. The second version, which appeared in 1563, is called the Radzivil Bible. It has never gone through more than one edition. Prince Radzivil, at whose expense this translation was made and printed, was a Protestant; but he dying soon after its publication, his son, a Catholic, carefully bought up the edition, and burnt it! The third version, by Simeon Budney, is called the Socinian Bible. This translation went through two editions, the first in 1570, and the last in 1572; both printed at Nieswiez, in Lithuania. Of this version, it is said, that only three copies exist, in distinguished libraries. The fourth translation into Polish is the Danzig Bible. This version was made and printed by the reformed church in Danzig, and has passed through seven editions; viz. Danzig 1632, Amsterdam 1666, Halle 1726, Königsberg 1737, Brieg 1768, Königsburg 1799, and Berlin 1810. The first edition was, for the most part, burnt by Wonzyk, Archbishop of Gnezn; and the Jesuits have always exerted themselves to buy up and destroy such copies of the other five editions as come in their way; so that it is concluded that of the six editions of the Protestant Bible, printed between 1632 and 1779, at least 3000 copies have been thus wilfully destroyed. The whole six editions, probably, did not amount to more than 7000 copies; so that if the copies which have been worn out by length of time were added to those which have been destroyed, it would be found, that (with the exception of the seventh edition, printed in Berlin, at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and consisting of 8000 copies) the existing number of Bibles, among the 250,000 Protestants, who speak the Polish language, must be very small. But, alas! how much smaller still is the number of copies which exist among the Catholics of Poland will appear from the following facts. The only authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, in Polish, is that which was translated by Jacob Waiick, approved by Pope Clement VIII.

and first published in this city in 1599. The translation is considered, by competent judges, to be among the best European versions made from the Vulgate; and the language, though in some degree antiquated, is yet pure and classical.

"Such care, however, has been taken to keep even this authorized version of the Holy Scriptures from coming into the hands of the people, that it never was reprinted in Poland—and has undergone only two other editions out of the country, viz. at Breslau, in 1740, and 1771. Now, the whole amount of copies in these three editions of the authorized Polish Bible is supposed not to have exceeded 3000. Thus there have been printed only about 3000 Bibles in the space of 217 years, for upwards of 10,000,000 of Catholics, who speak the Polish language! Hence it is, that a copy is not to be obtained for money: and that you may search a HUNDRED THOUSAND FAMILIES in GALICIA and POLAND, AND SCARCELY FIND ONE BIBLE." [Compare the Pope's Bull against Bible Societies.]

#### RUSSIA.

##### Japan: Russian Information.

We know so little of the interior of the island of Japan, that every authentic piece on the subject has its interest. Lately has been published at Leipzig, *Begebenheiten, &c.* The adventures of Capt. Golownin, of the Russian navy, who was prisoner in Japan in the years 1811, 1812, 1813. This is translated from the Russian, by Dr. C. J. Schulz. 2 vols. 8vo. with a map. The work is also accompanied by observations on Japan, and the manner of living among the Japanese; and with a Supplement, by Capt. Ricard.

#### SAXONY.

##### Interior heat of the Earth.

It is well known that the deeper we penetrate into the earth the greater is the warmth. At Frerberg, they pretend to have calculated, that this increase of warmth amounts to one degree of the thermometer for 150 feet: from which it is inferred, that at the depth of 50 German (225 English) miles, iron must melt, and the interior of the earth be a sea of liquid fire.

*Journal einer Reise, &c.* Journal of a Mineralogical Journey; through Hungary and Transylvania; by G. G. E. Becker, Vol. I. Freyberg. The author, who is Director of the mines at Freyberg in Saxony, travelled in these countries in 1805, 1806, with the express design of investigating the machines and mechanical powers employed in the mines of Chemnitz in Hungary. He begins by some

slight notices of the appearance of this city, which at first sight announces considerable works in progress. Besides copper and lead the mines of Chemnitz yield annually nearly a hundred thousand marks of silver, and several hundred weight of gold; and they employ in their various labours nearly ten thousand miners and workmen. The annual product of these exertions amount to more than six millions of florins.

In the course of his work the author describes the organization of the corps of miners at Chemnitz—their regulations—the constructions of masonry and of timber work, in the mines, with the manner of renewing the air in the subterraneous galleries;—also the vast machines worked by columns of water, by horses, and by dogs, employed in these mines; with other particulars.

#### TRANSLATION OF THE BULL AGAINST BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Issued from Rome, June 29th, 1816, by Pope Pius VII. to the Archbishop of Gnesen, Primate of Poland.

#### VENERABLE BROTHER,

Health and Apostolic benediction.

In our last letter to you we promised, very soon, to return an answer to yours; in which you have appealed to this Holy See, in the name also of the other Bishops of Poland, respecting what are called *Bible Societies*, and have earnestly enquired of us what you ought to do in this affair. We long since, indeed, wished to comply with your request; but, an incredible variety of accumulating concerns, have so pressed upon us on every side, that, till this day, we could not yield to your solicitation.

We have been truly shocked at this most crafty device, by which the very foundations of Religion are undermined; and, having, because of the great importance of the subject, convened for consultation our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have, with the utmost care and attention, deliberated upon the measures proper to be adopted by our Pontifical authority, in order to remedy and abolish this pestilence as far as possible. In the mean time, we heartily congratulate you, venerable brother; and we commend you again and again in the Lord, as it is fit we should, upon the singular zeal you displayed under circumstances so hazardous to Christianity, in having denounced to the Apostolic See, this defilement of the Faith, most imminently dangerous to souls. And although we perceive that it is not at all necessary to excite him to activity who is making haste, since of your own

accord you have already shewn an ardent desire to detect and oppose the impious machinations of these innovators; yet, in conformity with our office, we again and again exhort you, that whatever you can achieve by power, provide for by counsel, or effect by authority, you will daily execute with the utmost earnestness, placing yourself as a wall for the House of Israel.

For this end we issue the present letter, viz. that we may convey to you a signal testimony of our approbation of your laudable exertions, and also may endeavour therein still more and more to excite your pastoral solicitude and vigilance. For the general good imperiously requires us to combine all our means and energies to frustrate the plans, which are prepared by its enemies for the destruction of our most holy Religion: whence it becomes an episcopal duty that you first of all expose the wickedness of this nefarious scheme, as you already are doing so admirably, to the view of the faithful, and openly publish the same, according to the rules prescribed by the Church, with all that erudition and wisdom in which you excel; namely "that Bibles printed by Heretics are numbered among prohibited books, by the rules of the Index, (No. II. and III.) for it is evident from experience, that the Holy Scriptures, when circulated in the vulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, produced more harm than benefit," (Rule IV.) And this is the more to be dreaded in times so depraved, when our holy religion is assailed from every quarter with great cunning and effort, and the most grievous wounds are inflicted on the Church. It is, therefore, necessary to adhere to the salutary decree of the Congregation of the Index (June 13th 1757,) that no versions of the Bible in the vulgar tongue be permitted, except such as are approved by the Apostolic See, or published with Annotations extracted from the writings of the holy Fathers of the Church.

We confidently hope that, even in these turbulent circumstances, the Poles will afford the clearest proofs of their attachment to the religion of their ancestors; and this especially by your care, as well as that of the other Prelates of this kingdom, whom, on account of the stand they are so wonderfully making for the faith committed to them, we congratulate in the Lord, trusting that they will all very abundantly justify the opinion which we have entertained of them.

It is moreover necessary that you should transmit to us, as soon as possible, the Bible which Jacob Wuiiek published in the Polish language with a commentary, as well as a copy of the edition of it lately put forth without those annotations, taken

from the writings of the holy fathers of our Church, or other learned Catholics, with your opinion upon it; that thus, from collating them together, it may be ascertained, after mature investigation, what errors may lie insidiously concealed therein, and that we may pronounce our judgement on this affair for the preservation of the true faith.

Proceed, therefore, venerable brother, to pursue the truly pious course upon which you have entered; viz. diligently to fight the battles of the Lord in sound doctrine, and warn the people intrusted to your care, that they fall not into the snares which are prepared for them, to their everlasting ruin. The Church waits for this from you, as well as from the other Bishops, whom our epistle equally concerns, and we most anxiously expect it, that the deep sorrow we feel on account of this new species of tares, which an enemy is sowing so abundantly, may, by this cheering hope, be somewhat alleviated: and, we heartily invoke upon you and your fellow-Bishops, for the good of the Lord's flock, ever increasing spiritual gifts, through our Apostolic benediction, which we impart to yourself and to them.

Given at Rome at St. Mary the Greater, June 29, 1816, the 17th year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS VII.

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PARTICULARS OF THE STATE OF LOMBARDY; THE DAIRY ASSOCIATIONS, THE BREED OF CATTLE, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RANKS OF SOCIETY.

[See pages 99—101.]

Whatever may be the advantages derived from combination, they are not restricted to any particular form. The movements of men may be directed by beat of drum; but there are others, which though not so precise to a moment, may, nevertheless present very interesting subjects. This diversity has furnished M. Lullin, with occasions of remark, very distinct from those which we have already presented to the reader. That traveller observes, that the further we advance eastward in Italy, following the course of the river Po, the deeper is the layer of vegetable earth found, and the more fertile, the greater is the influence of the rivers, flowing on the level with their brinks, and thereby watering the lands more effectually; the cultivation of grain diminishes, and meadows of great extent take its place. Cattle form the wealth of this part of Lombardy. The whole right bank of the Po is planted with superb oaks, which afford acorns on which vast numbers of hogs are fattened.



It is remarked, that the shade of these oaks does not injure the plants beneath them; which is attributed to the triple effect of the fertility of the soil, its free watering by the rivers, and the sun of Italy. These meadows are singularly fertile—they produce three and sometimes four crops of hay; but being subdivided into an infinity of plats, which belong to a multitude of meadows, there are scarcely any which singly could support a cheese-dairy; because cheese-making requires the whole of the milk furnished by at least fifty cows. To obtain this quantity therefore, the inhabitants of Lombardy have long been in the habit of forming themselves into societies in their respective neighbourhoods, to make cheeses from the whole supply, thrown into a common stock. Twice every day they bring the milk of fifty or sixty cows, in partnership, to the principal dwelling, where it is manufactured for the benefit of the associated owners.

This ingenious method has passed from Italy into Switzerland; where it has been adopted almost universally.

The race of horned cattle changes in the vicinity of Placenza; where the great fawn-coloured beeves with short horns, of Piedmont, are no longer seen. In Lombardy the cows are of a beautiful grey slate colour, with long and singularly monstrous horns. This race is evidently the produce of a cross breeding continually kept up between the Hungarian race of cattle and that of the Cantons of Switzerland. This noble Hungarian breed subsists without mixture further south in Italy, and furnishes the prime of cattle; but the cows are bad milkers; and the Lombards have long been convinced of the necessity for crossing the breed, in order to derive from their meadows the whole product which they are susceptible of yielding. For this cause, from a period of which there are neither recollection nor traces, two thousand cows pass yearly down the mountains of St. Gothard, and are distributed throughout Lombardy, where they impart a principle, regenerative (as it were,) of the species, which alone maintains their most valuable properties, among the cattle which are bred in Italy.

The consequence of so great plenty of food as this country affords is, an immense population, no branch of which is directed to manufactures, because no raw material is within its reach. Moreover, this population is divided into four classes only; that of the public functionaries and the military; that of the proprietors of the land, who live on

the rents they derive from the farms; that of dealers and artisans; and that of the farmers, non-proprietors of the soil, who live only on the produce of their rural occupations. This last class resides only in their isolated farm-houses, which cover the whole surface of Lombardy, while the other three classes reside in the cities, or great towns; and this is the reason why no villages, no associations of dwellings, adjoining each other, are seen throughout the country.

But every state has its disadvantages: every good has its evil:—the whole of the lands being in the hands of proprietors possessing capital, this class is extremely numerous, and produces that number of cities which presents an agreeable appearance of ease and plenty. This order of things, which to the eye denotes public opulence, is attended with a serious inconvenience; it cherishes, in the whole class of these proprietors in easy circumstances, a security that contributes, for want of interesting occupation, to that listlessness, that moral paralysis, with which the Italians are so justly reproached: while, at the same time, it throws the whole class of cultivators too far into the back ground, and diminishes their natural interest in events, which concern the public.

#### LONGEVITY.

There is something in the extreme Old Age to which a few of our race attain, that commands an interest in the attentive mind. Such instances are distinguished by their rarity; and this distinction excites a respect, which, in connection with favourable personal qualities, amounts almost to veneration. Long life is not found exclusively in any situation; nor does it depend on any mode of living. None can predict it, as the property of any individual; and whoever flatters himself with so much as the probability of it in his own case, is the most likely of all his contemporaries to be self-deceived. After all, the longest life known, especially in modern times, is but short; and when arrived at its utmost, it has the same similarity to a dream, as that which characterizes a more limited period of worldly existence.

When persons who have attained a very advanced age have been men of reflection, and have accustomed themselves to reflect on passing events, they are usually most entertaining and instructive; not that they are "the brief chronicles of the times;" but that they speak their minds without reserve, as all which they might implicate have long been removed from the stage of action. Perhaps, among those who have

enjoyed the most varied opportunities of comparing the manners of past times with those of the present, the members of the Jewish nation may be placed conspicuously. Travelling from country to country, they see the manners of many people; they have opportunities of forming comparisons, which fall to the lot of few others; and being in most places not merely treated as aliens, but with a certain degree of contempt, among the vulgar, they have much to say; and usually much to complain of. Such, at least, has been the case with those aged Jews with whom we have conversed; and such *was* the fact, perhaps much more than it is, even in England and in London. We have formerly mentioned the great age of a Jew admitted into the Hebrew Institution for their poor: we have now to record, an instance of equal longevity; and of at least equal versatility, and promptitude in the art of getting a living.

Indeed, it has often appeared to us wonderful by what means the Jews are enabled to maintain themselves in any tolerable comfort. The mass of them *appear* poor, to say the least; yet, in this country, they have no inducement to practice that hypocrisy which elsewhere leads them to the assumption of an indigent exterior. Be that as it may, *Christian* charity has been found extremely beneficial to Jews; and we know (and have heard of other) families, which, without such assistance, must have perished for want, in the metropolis of the British empire. Since the time we refer to, an Act of Parliament empowers the superiors of the Jewish nation to tax their more affluent brethren, for the support of the indigent members of their community; and they have established an institution for the reception of their poor, at Mile End.

JOSEPH MOSES, was born at Amsterdam in the year 1704—and came over to England in the 30th or 32d year of his age. He was for some time an itinerant dealer in fur, from which circumstance he was called *Joseph Cats-ashindar*, or the *Cat-skinner*. But that was not his only craft;—He was skilled in various mechanic arts, and had his industry equalled his ingenuity, he might have acquired sufficient wealth! But Moses was alike indolent, and improvident; when master of a few shillings, he thought himself rich, and would then smoke his pipe, and drink his coffee, with as much proud indifference as a Turk. He was however of so charitable a disposition, that he would share his last sixpence, or his last crust, to relieve the necessities of another. At what time he married is not known—but he survived

his wife nearly half a century. He had three sons, the youngest of whom is still living, and has obtained some celebrity as a Quack Doctor and Chiropodist, (*corn-cutter* is grown obsolete) particularly at Cheltenham, where he is well known by the title of Dr. Mosely.—Moses himself was not unskilled in the healing art, and it is said that there are many persons now living, who can bear testimony to his skill, particularly in the cure of Ulcers—whence he also was dignified with the title of M. D. and by way of eminence was called *The Doctor*! As a Pedlar he travelled on foot nearly all over England, to dispose of his different wares, but for the last fifty years, he resided in Bath, going about the streets to sell caravan boxes, which he made himself. He was remarkable for strength, of which a striking example occurred about two years ago—a young man who resided with him was preparing some boxes for sale, and had for some time endeavoured in vain to bend a piece of iron wire into the form of a handle; at length he brought it to Moses, who not only bent it into the required curve, but making his thumb the purchase, with a pair of pincers, he turned the ends back horizontally, forming the handle complete. The wire he made it of, was one-fifth part of an inch in diameter.

In the year 1802 the Officers of the Bath Volunteer Company gave an entertainment at Sydney Gardens. The old man's son was a private belonging to the corps, and like his father remarkable for his strength. Indulging to excess in drinking, he was brought home at a late hour, in a state of insensibility, and laid down in the passage, his wife unable either to raise him from his stupor, or to convey him up stairs, called old Moses to her assistance; he was then in his 100th year: the old man (who was little pleased at being thus disturbed) got up, and seizing his son by the arm, dragged him up stairs, as if he had been a mere log of wood.

In his person Moses, was tall and very athletic; he told one, that when young, he could bend, or rather twist, a bar of iron thicker than a kitchen poker, with nearly as much ease as another man could a cord. He was of a very peaceable disposition, unless when provoked by any personal insult, and those who had once felt his power, were very unwilling to encounter it a second time. He was abstemious in his habits of living, and for the last four or five years of his life, his principal nourishment was brown sugar, of which he ate a large quantity. His declining years were not soothed by any acts of kindness from his son, who seemed indeed to have

forgotten that he had an aged parent in existence. The old man however experienced the utmost tenderness and care from Shomberg, the son of his daughter in law, by a former husband; who with kindness, that does him credit, never ceased to administer to his wants; and finally closed the eyes of old Moses, the 20th of February, 1817, at the advanced age of ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE YEARS!

#### DR. CAREY ON A COFFEE SIMMERER.

To the Editor of the *Panorama*.

SIR,—The use of *Coffee* becoming every day more extensive in this country, I presume that any suggestion for the improvement of that pleasing and salubrious beverage cannot be unacceptable to the public. Under that persuasion, I beg leave to communicate a method of coffee-making, which I have long practised, and which I find to answer my purpose better than any other; although I have tried several, and bestowed on the subject a share of attention, which your readers will hardly deem censurable, when apprised, that coffee has, for the last three years, been my *only* beverage, except morning and evening tea.

My process, Sir, is that of *simmering* over a small, but steady flame of a lamp—a process at once simple, easy and (without watching or attendance) uniformly productive of an extract so grateful to the palate and the stomach, as to leave me neither the want nor the desire of any stronger liquor.

But, to accomplish this, a vessel of peculiar construction is requisite.—Mine is a straight-sided pot, as wide at top as at bottom, and inclosed in a case of similar shape, to which it is soldered air tight at the top. The case is above an inch wider than the pot—descends somewhat less than an inch below it—and is entirely open at the bottom—thus admitting and confining a body of hot air all round and underneath the pot.—The lid is double; and the vessel is, of course, furnished with a convenient handle and spout.

In this *simmerer*, the extract may be made either with hot water or with cold. If intended for speedy use, hot water will be proper, but not actually *boiling*: and, the powdered coffee being added, nothing remains, but to close the lid tight, to stop the spout with a cork, and place the vessel over the lamp; where it will soon begin to simmer, and may remain unattended and unnoticed, until the coffee is wanted for immediate use. It may then be strained through a bag of stout close linen, which will transmit the liquid so perfectly clear, as not to contain the smallest particle of the powder.

The strainer is tied round the mouth of an open cylinder, or tube, which is fitted into the mouth of the coffee-pot that is to receive the fluid, as a steamer is fitted into the mouth of a saucepan: and, if the coffee-pot have a cock near the bottom, the liquid may be drawn out as fast and as hot as it flows from the strainer.

If the coffee be not intended for speedy use, as is the case with me, who have my simmerer placed over my night-lamp at bed-time, to produce the beverage which I am to drink the next day at dinner and supper; in such case, cold water may be used, with equal, or perhaps superior advantage; though I have never found any perceptible difference in the result, whether the water employed was hot or cold. In either case, it soon begins to simmer, and continues simmering all night, without ever boiling over, and without any sensible diminution of quantity by evaporation.

With respect to the *lamp*—although a fountain-lamp is undoubtedly preferable, any of the common small lamps, which are seen in every tin-shop, will answer the purpose, provided that it contain a sufficiency of oil to continue burning bright during the requisite length of time.—The tube, or burner, of my lamp, is little more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter: and this, at the distance of one inch and three quarters below the bottom of the pot—with the wick little more than one-eighth of an inch high—and with *pure Spermaceti oil*—has invariably performed, as above described, without requiring any trimming, or other attention—and without producing any smoke; whereas, if the wick were too high, or the oil not good, the certain consequences would be, smoke, soot and extinction.

One material advantage, attending this mode of coffee-making, is that a smaller quantity of the powdered berry is requisite to give the desired strength to the liquor.—The common methods require that the powder be coarse; in which state, it does not give out its virtue so completely, as if it were ground finer: whereas, in this process, it may be used as fine as it can conveniently be made; and the finer it is, the smaller will be the quantity required, or the richer the extract, as I have agreeably experienced, since I have been enabled, by the new invention of Messrs Deakin and Duncan of Ludgate Hill, to have my coffee at once reduced to the proper degree of fineness, by a single operation, without the tedious labor of a second grinding, with the mill tightened.

I am, with due respect,

Sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAREY.

West Square, Lambeth, April 2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*A more full Account of Travels for exploring the Interior.*

*Government House, Sydney, July 8, 1815.*—An anxious desire to render the discoveries in the lately explored country, to the westward of the Blue Mountains, as complete and important to the mother country and the present colony as the means within his power would enable him, having induced his Excellency the Governor, while at Bathurst, to instruct Mr. Evans to proceed from thence, and pursue his discoveries as much farther westward as his means of carrying provisions, the nature of the country through which he should pass, and the unforeseen occurrences to which, as a traveller in an unexplored country, he might be exposed, would permit; and Mr. Evans having returned with the persons who attended him, all safe, his Excellency desires to lay the following brief account, extracted from his journal and report of this tour, before the public.

On the 13th of May, Mr. Evans commenced his tour of discovery, and on the 2d of June, finding his provisions would not enable him to proceed farther, he began to retrace his course back to Bathurst, where he arrived on the 12th ultimo, having been absent thirty-one days. In the course of this tour, Mr. Evans has been so fortunate as to travel over a vast number of rich and fertile vallies, with successions of hills, well covered with good and useful timber, chiefly the stringy bark and the pine, and the whole country abounding with ponds and gullies of fine water; he also fell in with a large river, which he conceives would become navigable for boats at the distance of a few days travelling along its banks. From its course he conjectures that it must join its waters with those of the Macquarie River; and little doubt can be entertained, that their joint streams must form a navigable river of very considerable size.

At a distance of about 60 miles from Bathurst, Mr. Evans discovered a number of hills, the points of which ended in perpendicular heads, from 30 to 40 feet high, of pure limestone of a misty grey colour. At this place, and also throughout the general course of the journey, kangaroos, emus, ducks, &c. were seen in great numbers, and the new river to which Mr. Evans gave the name of the *Lachlan*, abounds with fish; although, from the coolness of the season, he was not able to catch any of them. In the course of this

tour, Mr. Evans also discovered a very unusual and extraordinary production, the proper or scientific name of which cannot at present be assigned to it. It possesses much of the sweetness and flavour of manna, but is totally different in its appearance, being very white, and having a roundish irregular surface, not unlike the rough outside of confectioner's comfits, and of the size of the largest hail-stones. Mr. Evans does not consider it to be the production of any insect, tree, or vegetable of the country; and from hence the most probable conjecture appears to be, that it is a production of the same nature with that which is found in Arabia, and there called "wild honey," or the "Almighty's sugar plums," and there supposed to be a dew.—Where this substance was found most plentiful, Mr. Evans saw the kangaroo in immense flocks, and wild fowl equally abundant.

The natives appeared more numerous than at Bathurst; but so very wild, and apparently so much alarmed at the sight of white men, that he could not induce them to come near, or to hold any intercourse whatever with him.

At the termination of the tour, Mr. Evans saw a good level country, of a most interesting appearance, and a very rich soil; and he conceives that there is no barrier to prevent the travelling farther westward to almost any extent that could be desired. He states that the distance travelled by him on this occasion was 142 measured miles out; which, with digressions to the southward, made the total distance 155 miles from Bathurst;—he adds, at the same time, that having taken a more direct line back to Bathurst, than that by which he left it, he made the distance then only 115 miles; and he observes, that a good road may be made all that length without any considerable difficulty, there not being more than three hills which may not be avoided.

From the entire tenor of Mr. Evans's narrative of this tour, it appears that the country over which he passed has even exceeded the country leading to and surrounding Bathurst, in richness, fertility, and all the other valuable objects for the sustenance of a numerous population.

Before closing the present account, the Governor desires to observe, that having accidentally omitted some particulars in his own tour, which he had meant to remark on, he avails himself of the present occasion to notice them.

When the Governor arrived at Bathurst, on the 4th of May, he found there three native men and six children standing with the working party, they appeared much

alarmed, particularly at the horses—but this soon ceased, and they became quite familiar, eating whatever food was offered them, and appearing very proud of some little articles of dress which were given them. Frequently, during the Governor's stay at Bathurst, small parties of men and boys came in, and they always got meat and some articles of slop clothing, and tomahawks; which latter seemed to be highly prized by them. These natives are in appearance very like those of Sydney, though rather better looking and stronger made; some of them were blind of one eye, though not always on the same side.—Their language being altogether dissimilar to that of the natives of this part of the country, it was impossible to learn whether their being thus blinded was the result of any established custom amongst them, or merely accidental; the probability is, however, that it is intentional, whatever might be the cause. A native who attended the Governor from this side of the mountains was much alarmed at the appearance of the stranger natives; but afterwards, perceiving that they did not attempt to injure him, he endeavoured to hold a conversation with them; their languages, however, appeared totally different, neither party seeming to understand a single word spoken by the other.

Those men were covered by skins of different animals, neatly sewed together, and worn the fur side inwards; on the outer, or skin side, they had curious devices wrought. The Governor observed, on one of these dresses or cloaks, as regularly formed a St. George's cross as could be made, though he could not connect that circumstance with any other which might lead to the assigning it to a religious ceremony. The manner of forming these figures must be by the throwing up a slight part of the skin with a sharp instrument, round the outlines of the figure. They appeared, judging from the neatness of the sewing and work on these cloaks, to have made some little advance to civilization and comfort beyond what the natives of this part of the country have done. In other respects they seem to be perfectly harmless and inoffensive, and by no means warlike or savage, few of them having any weapons whatever with them, but merely a stone axe, which they use for cutting steps for themselves to climb up trees by, in pursuit of the little animals which they live upon.

These natives never brought any of their females with them on their visit to Bathurst, and the Governor had only ac-

cidentally, in the course of one of his excursions from thence, an opportunity of seeing one of them. She was blind of the left eye, wanted all her teeth, and was altogether one of the most wretched looking old creatures that could be possibly imagined, composed of merely skin and bone.

The Governor, on his return over the King's Table Land, had much gratification in beholding a cataract of immense height, which falls over a precipice little short of 1,090 feet down into the Prince Regent's Glen, forming one of the most stupendous and grand sights that perhaps the world can afford. This cataract having been discovered by four Gentlemen of the Governor's party, his Excellency has been pleased to give it the name of one of them, by calling it "The Campbell Cataract."

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.

#### *Further Discoveries on the Coasts of Van Diemen's Land.*

Governor Macquarie, with that laudable anxiety for the good of the public service which has ever marked his administration, has recently encouraged the projection and rewarded the completion of a meritorious undertaking for the more perfect discovery of the coasts of Van Diemen's land. Mr. Birch, a merchant of Hobart's Town, fitted out at a considerable expence, a vessel for this express purpose. She set out on the expedition about the end of 1815, and in 39 days completed the circumnavigation of that interesting and hitherto little known island. She discovered some harbours previously unknown; particularly one which the commander named Port Davey, in latitude 43. 28. S. and longitude 146. E. and another named by him Macquarie harbour, situated in latitude 42. 12. S. longitude 145. 28 E.—Both of these are represented as peculiarly well adapted for the reception and shelter of shipping. They have each a river of fresh water, the banks abounding in valuable timber. As a remuneration for his patriotic exertions, Mr. Birch has obtained the exclusive privilege of trading for a year to the newly discovered shores.

\* \* We are glad to be able to record these discoveries, as it is understood that the French have fitted out an expedition for the purpose of examining these coasts, with a view to found a settlement.



## LIVING FOSSILS.

IN a late Number of our Work, (LIT. PAN. vol. v. p. 809,) we inserted an article that appeared to us to border on the extraordinary, as might be inferred from our remarks. We have since been reminded in conversation on the subject, that we really know very little of *life*; that, in fact, although we lie down every night, and seem as it were to die, yet we can scarcely explain the principles of sleep, and the cause of awaking and perfect recollection; that animals, which are torpid during winter, approach more nearly still to a state of death, yet revive, after a proper time; that microscopical animalculæ have been known to revive after many years of apparent decease, as recorded by Baker in his Treatise on the Microscope, in the instance of a variety, obtained from grains of wheat, which had been laid aside for several years;—that a similar instance is on record of a number of snails' shells, which had long laid in a drawer, and were not even suspected to contain animals;—that Franklin resuscitated a fly which had been drowned in a rum puncheon brought from Jamaica, round by America;—and lastly, that the instances of *fresh* blood being drawn from creatures sawn asunder, in blocks, of marble, &c. are well authenticated. The question, therefore, came to this, whether, supposing life to be suspended by torpidity, a greater length of time than we have experienced it, has necessarily the effect of extinguishing it?—Or, on the other hand, whether life may not be susceptible of revival, after the lapse of a period, of which we have at present no conception?

Not meaning to investigate this proposition, at length, we add a communication made to Mr. Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine in confirmation of the subject. We shall be happy to see it pursued to a satisfactory issue. There is a proper medium between believing a report because it is extraordinary, and refusing to believe, on the respectable testimony of others, what we do not ourselves behold, merely because

it exceeds our ability to account for it. That medium we wish to attain for ourselves; and recommend it to the attention of our Readers.

## SNAKE OR ADDER FOUND IN A BLOCK OF COAL.

In a recent number of the Philosophical Magazine we gave a communication on the singular circumstance of two lizards having been discovered in a chalk-bed in Suffolk, sixty feet below the surface. The publication of this fact has given rise to the following affidavit of a similar discovery by two pitmen in the county of Stafford.

We, William Mills and John Fisher, both of the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, do hereby certify and declare, that a few years ago in working in a certain coal-pit belonging to the Right Honourable Viscount Dudley and Ward, at what is called the Pieces in the parish of Tipton aforesaid, and on cleaving or breaking the stratum of coal called the stone coal, which is about four feet thick, and in that situation lies about fifty yards from the earth's surface—we discovered a living reptile of the snake or adder kind, lying coiled up, imbedded in a small hollow cell within the said solid coal, which might be about 20 tons in weight. The reptile when discovered visibly moved, and soon afterwards crept out of the hole; but did not live longer than ten minutes on being exposed to the air, when it naturally died, not having been at all hurt by the cleaving of the coal, whose thickness and solidity must have kept it before from all air. The hollow in which it lay was split or cloven in two by means of an iron wedge; and was rather moist at the bottom, but had no visible water. It was nearly the size of a common tea-saucer; and the reptile was about nine inches long, of a darkish ashy colour, and a little speckled. After it was dead it was thrown aside; and the large coal in which it lay, being broken to pieces, was drawn up out of the pit, and disposed of in the usual way.

"In testimony of these facts we have certified the same upon oath before the Rev. Dr. Booker, a magistrate, this 5th day of March, 1817. Witness our hands,

(Signed) WILLIAM MILLS.

The X mark of JOHN FISHER.

In the presence of WILLIAM SUMMERS."

\* \* Properly authenticated cases of similar discoveries will always be recorded with pleasure in our pages; and those who are alive to the interest excited by such communications are requested to communicate

them as often as they may come to their knowledge.

†† We beg leave to add, that all possible care should be taken to preserve such subjects;—*living, if possible*; but rather *dead* than not at all. The evidence of all who have seen them, should also be preserved;—as, for instance, who saw the *living lizard*, in possession of the Clergyman in Suffolk?

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BATH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL  
SOCIETY.

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Monday, Feb. 17. Mr. Cranch communicated to the Society the substance of some papers transmitted to him from Dorchester, near Boston in New England, relative to a *mummy* discovered in an immense subterraneous cavern in the State of Kentucky.

The mummy is that of a stout woman nearly six feet in height, though the whole *matériel* is so intensely *dry* as to weigh but twenty pounds.

It was found in the cavern at the distance of *three miles* from its entrance. The figure appeared seated in a sort of sarcophagus composed of five limestone slabs; the fifth stone serving as a cover or entablature to the rest, exactly similar to the ancient *cromlechs* still extant in various places of the British islands. The knees had been brought close up to the body;—the hands were clasped upon the breast;—the head, covered with something like a coronet, was erect;—and the whole figure was muffled up and covered with a number of garments made of wild hemp and willow bark. Several bags containing beads, trinkets, and various handicraft implements were lying by the body, with a sort of work-basket, a curious musical instrument, and a fan made of feathers *à la Vandyke*.

The entrance of the cavern is forty feet high by thirty feet wide, and for some years past saltpetre has been made and oxen worked as far as two miles within it. A Mr. Ward has recently explored this wonderful cavern to the extent of *ten miles*. He says that after having proceeded some miles they ascended a vertical chimney-like passage, and climbing up from one stone to another about forty feet, they entered at *midnight* a chamber 1800 feet in circumference, and 150 feet high in the centre! From this chamber they proceeded about a mile further, and how much further they might have gone they knew not. In another chamber which they traversed, they were presented with a scene to which there is at present, perhaps, no parallel in natural history—a single arch

of solid rock 100 feet high projecting over an area of not less than *eight acres*! From the observations which they made, they fully satisfied themselves of this further astonishing fact,—that Green River, a mighty stream navigable for several hundreds of miles, must necessarily have passed over their heads in three different branches of the cavern.

A great many discoveries, it is added in the communication to Mr. Cranch, have been made in Kentucky, which indicate the existence at some very remote period of a state of society, arts, and social habits far more advanced than any of the aboriginal tribes hitherto known, have exhibited.

\*.\* The reader will have the goodness to compare this account of a mummy with that given of two mummies in the fifth Volume of the present Series of our work, p. 131, which we re-printed from an American paper. There can be no doubt, but what other evidences also will be found, fully justifying the opinion of another race of men having antiently peopled these districts. As yet, no traces of letters have been discovered: for the letters on certain rocks in Massachusetts are uncertain. The existence of antient fortifications, must not be forgot, when this recondite subject is under consideration.

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SHIP PUMPS.

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The following simple and ingenious method of working a ship's pumps, when the crew are either too few in number, or too much exhausted to attend to that duty when its performance is most necessary, namely, in a heavy gale, was put in practice with great success by Captain Leslie, of the ship *George and Susan*, on a late voyage from Stockholm to North America. He fixed a spar aloft, one end of which was ten or twelve feet above the top of his pumps, and the other projected over the stern. To each end he affixed a block or pulley. He then fastened a rope to the spears of the pump; and, after passing it through both pulleys along the spar, dropped it into the sea astern. To the rope he fastened a cask of 110 gallons measurement, and containing 60 or 70 gallons of water. This cask answered as a balance weight; and every motion of the ship from the roll of the sea made the machinery work. When the stem of the ship descended, or when a sea or any agitation of the water raised the cask, the pump spears descended; and the contrary motions of the ship raised the spears when the water flowed out. The ship was cleared in this way in four hours; and the crew, of course, were greatly relieved.

## HINTS, PLANS and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

*Homo sum :  
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

### SOCIETY

FOR THE SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF  
SUNDAY SCHOOLS,  
THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held at Batson's Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 16th of April. An interesting Report was read by the Secretary, by which it appeared, that this Society had added 206 Schools within the last year to their former list. The total number of Books given at the Society's expence since the commencement of the Institution, was stated to be 460,342 Spelling-books, 90,233 Testaments, and 8166 Bibles, for the use of 4917 Schools, containing upwards of 410,000 scholars.

It appears that earnest applications have been made to the Society from the colony of New South Wales, in behalf of the numerous poor children of settlers, soldiers, sailors, and convicts,—praying for those Scriptures, and the means of using them, so extensively diffused through this country. —Schools for this purpose, it was reported, are already established at Sidney, Parramatta, Concord, Castlereagh, and Richmond; with a wish to extend the same to Van Dieman's Land, Port Dalrymple, and Newcastle; settlements attached to that colony. For the accomplishment of this expanded object, the Society have sent over 11000 Spelling-books, and 30 sets of collective Lessons.

It was further reported, that similar applications had been made from the Island of Ceylon, where much exertion is making for the moral improvement of the rising generation. The Society have forwarded 400 Spelling-books, and 6 sets of collective Lessons for that object.

Thus, under the benign favour of the Almighty, new channels appear to be opening for the conveyance, and new soils preparing for the reception of religious truth: whence we are encouraged to hope, that Christianity may spread its moral influence and saving power within the Southern Tropic, and this Society become an efficient medium towards rendering "the kingdoms of this world the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ."

Do we praise, and justly too, the man who labours to alleviate the bodily suffer-

Vol. VI. No. 32. Lit. Pan. N. S. May 1.

ings, and promote the temporal welfare of our fellow creatures? How much nobler is the attempt to rescue them from everlasting destruction, to raise them from that state of darkness, degradation, and misery, into which they are fallen; to direct them into the way of righteousness, and furnish them with the means of being happy, both in the life that now is, and in that which is to come!

We have heard much of late of juvenile depredations, of crimes of the greatest magnitude having been committed by children. —To what is this to be ascribed? Certainly, in the first place, to the corruption of our nature; but, in the next, to the neglect of religious instruction—and of all the means that have been devised for counteracting the effects of this corruption, and for promoting the best interests of individuals, and of the community; the institution of Sunday Schools deservedly holds a distinguished place.

It is the design of these Schools not to give children a learned, but a religious education—not to exalt them above their situation in life, but to make them happy, useful, and respectable members of the community.

Nothing more is attempted nor need be done, than to give them that instruction in the first rudiments of christian knowledge, which, with the grace of God, might make them good Christians: to bring them up on the one hand to a love of honest labour and industry, that they may learn to eat their bread with joy and thankfulness; and also that they may be trained up to such a sense of religious duty, as, through the merits of their Redeemer, may lead them into the way of peace, and may secure their happiness in the world to come.

For the furtherance of the designs of this Society, it is hoped that the hearts and hands of many may be opened to aid this "Labour of Love,"—for whether we consider the general motives which should incite us to aid an institution which has for its object such important ends, or the particular motives arising from the experience of what is passing around us, and the consequences which may reasonably be expected from the gradual advance of youthful depravity, if not restrained—every principle of humanity—every argument of the understanding, and every sentiment of the heart, plead for its support.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Smith, 19, Little Moorfields; the Treasurer, John Thornton, Esq. King's Arms Yard; and by Sir Peter Pole, Bart.; Thornton and Co., Bankers, Bartholomew Lane.

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## National Register : FOREIGN.

### AMERICA : BRITISH.

The Montreal Papers of February 8th, mention, that articles of impeachment have been presented against two Judges of the capital of Canada, for malversation, injustice, and oppression.

In the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, the Speaker notified to the House, on the 21st of February, that he had the same morning signed warrants for the imprisonment of S. W. Monk, Esq. one of the Judges of the colony, conformably to the order of the House; after which, the Deputy-Sergeant at Arms at the bar, informed the House, that, in obedience to its orders, he had lodged S. W. Monk, Esq. in the common gaol of the district.

### AMERICA : UNITED STATES.

The American Congress have adopted a proposition of commemorating, on the first of January, the Independence of America, by adorning the Capitol with four Historical Pictures, representing the four leading points of the war that secured their freedom; and have empowered the President to employ the President of the New York Academy to paint such Pictures, 48 feet by 12, without any limitation as to price.

On March 3d, the time for which the late President, Madison, was chosen, expired; and it is said, that he signed nearly one hundred bills which had been passed by the Congress, after eleven o'clock at night. On the next day Mr. Monroe, his successor, was sworn into office, under the Portico of the Capitol at Washington. His inaugural speech is very long, and very flattering to the people, and to his Predecessor.

Mr. Monroe was the American Minister in this country, in the year 1793, and afterwards in France. He served in the first American war, and lost a leg in it; but is supposed to be rather of the Washington school, than of the present temper of American Democrats. In his appearance there is an air of manhood and of considerable personal dignity.

The American Papers again manifest a spirit of hostility to the introduction of British manufactures by resolutions and proposals, which merely tend to show the inveterate hatred that actuates a portion of the population of the United States against every thing English.

### AUSTRIA.

#### *Metropolis lighted with Gas.*

The city of Vienna is to be immediately lighted with gas. It will begin in the street called Krugerstrasse. Count Esterhazy will give a place in his palace for erecting the furnace. It is calculated that the expence of this establishment will amount to six or seven millions of florins. M. Prichtel, chief of the Polytechnic Institute, will have the direction of it.

#### *Literature.*

*April 3.*—Those who travel through Modern Greece, will soon discover among the people a degree of acquired learning, which teaches us to believe, that they are awakened to a consciousness of the worth of their ancestors, whom they eagerly seek to emulate. The number of young Greeks who reside in Germany, particularly in Vienna and Munich, is a proof that the want of education is felt in their country. In Greece itself the most appropriate means are employed for the instruction of those who are unable to seek education in foreign countries; and Athens, the seat of the greatest philosophers, artists, orators, and poets of ancient Greece, is now again resorted to by young men from various provinces, to be instructed in the philosophy of Plato and the eloquence of Demosthenes. We shall soon hear of new and able writers from these schools. As a proof how eagerly the learning of the Germans is used by the young Greeks for the literary improvement of their country, we mention "The History of Greek Literature, by M. F. Schoell," which has been translated into modern Greek by Mr. Skouffo, a young Greek from Smyrna, who has formed himself by travels through all Germany and Turkey, and completed his studies in Munich. The first volume of this translation has already been published at Vienna. An excellent preface by the translator gives a proof of the elevation of his mind, and at the same time a picture of the minds of those to whom he chiefly directs his glowing and highly figurative language. At the conclusion of his preface, Mr. Skouffo says, "Shall we suffer foreigners to seize on the (intellectual) culture of our country, in order to have the right to reap the fruits of it? No! we are too proud to leave to foreigners the honour of calling our nation into life again!" The whole is dedicated to Madame Roxander de Stourdza, Lady of Honour to her Majesty the Empress of Russia, now married to the Privy Counsellor and Minister of State, Von Edling, at Weimar. May these laudable efforts of a

nation from which civilized Europe is entitled to expect so much, at least not be thwarted by the Turkish Government!

#### BELGIUM.

##### *Royal Baptism.*

The Baptism of the infant son of the Prince of Orange was celebrated with great splendour, March 29th, in the Dutch Protestant church at Brussels. The most distinguished persons present were, the King and Queen of the Netherlands, the Princes William and Frederick, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and the Princesses Dowager of Orange and Brunswick. The young Prince was carried on a gold cushion, covered with a lace veil, by the first lady of honor. The Prince of Orange himself presented his son, who received the names of William Alexander Paul Frederick Louis.

#### BRAZIL.

##### *The Tea Tree Naturalized.*

The Portuguese government having transmitted to Brazil some seeds of the tea-tree, have succeeded in naturalizing this plant at Rio Janeiro. It is cultivated at this moment with success by several Chinese, who have gone there for that purpose.

#### CHINA.

##### *Statistics.*

At a time when we are in suspense relative to the fate of our embassy to China, the following account of that immense empire must excite interest.

Extent of the Empire in  
square miles.....1,297,999  
The same in acres.....830,719,360  
Number of inhabitants.....353,000,000  
Revenues in pounds sterling.....412,140,625

This gives 256 persons to a square mile, or 2½ acres to each person, which is full one half more in proportion than the population of England.

The revenues amount to 8½d. a year each; so that as the British revenue stood in 1815, before the abolition of the Income Tax, one person in England paid as much as 180 in China.

##### *Commerce in Tea : Smuggling.*

By the latest accounts that have reached this country from Canton, there were, when the vessel which brought them (an American) sailed, no less than 42 ships, chiefly American and Swedes, loading in the river with teas for Europe! Nominally these vessels are bound to continental ports, but their cargoes are destined for Great Britain and Ireland! by smuggling in the Channel, and by running the rest of their cargoes from the Continent.

#### EGYPT.

##### *Horse valuable : African breed.*

We learn from a late traveller in Egypt (1812), that a Dongolese horse had been sold at Cairo, at a price equal to a thousand guineas sterling. The horses in that country are reputed in the East as the best in the world, and were mentioned with high distinction by Bruce, in his Travels to Abyssinia. He describes them as of great size, full sixteen hands high at four years old, with substance in proportion. It is not said that they are of the racing kind, or coursers of the desert, which indeed their description does not indicate. Dongola, the country where they are bred, is an arid and sandy desert.

At Cairo, last Winter, they experienced a circumstance not remembered by the oldest Egyptian to have occurred before—four days of successive torrents of rain, which had nearly destroyed whole villages: the houses having been built of unbaked clay, scarcely a dwelling escaped without injury, and had the rain continued a few days longer, half the city must inevitably have been washed away.

#### FRANCE.

##### *Benevolence to the Clergy.*

An ordinance of the King regulates in the following manner the employment of the 6,100,000 francs of increase applied by the budget of 1817 to the amelioration of the situation of the clergy:—185,000f. to increase from the 1st of Jan. 1817, the allowances of the archbishops to 25,000f., and those of the bishops to 15,000f.—2,190,000f. to increase from the same epoch the salaries of the *desservans* (officiating clergy) to 700f.—383,000f. to give an increase of 100f. to *desservans* aged seventy years, as well as to the rectors of cantons of the same age, not pensioned.—400,000f. to increase from 200f. to 250f. the salaries of the vicars other than those in towns of a large population.—450,100f. to complete the sum of 900,000f. for the indemnities to be paid for the year 1816 and 1817, to the *desservans* authorized to say two masses in a day.—200,000f. to ensure annual succour to the *desservans* when age and infirmities force them to abandon their functions.—90,000f. to complete the payment of the expenses of the Royal Chapter of St. Denis. The employment of the sum of 2,200,000f. which completes the 6,100,000f. to be fixed hereafter.

The Paris Papers say that Joseph Buonaparte, the Ex-King of Spain, is founding a colony in the wilds of America, and that the numerous emigrants now on



their way down the Rhine, from Switzerland, are under the protection of his Agents.

The *Moniteur* contains the *Law of Bills of Exchange*. It enacts—

"That the holder of a bill of exchange drawn on the Continent or islands of Europe, and payable in the European territories of France, whether payable at sight, or at one or more days or months, or usances, or at sight, must demand payment or acceptance within six months from its date, on forfeiture of all claim upon the indorsers, or even the drawer, if the latter has made provision for it."

On the night of the 1st and 2d of April the Royal Forest of Gavre was almost entirely destroyed by wilful conflagration. This awful spectacle presented for a long time the appearance of an ocean of flame.

*Paris, March 31.*—The Tribunal of Police yesterday condemned to fine a considerable number of shopkeepers of the Palais Royal, of the street St. Honore, and of several other quarters, for having their shops open on Sunday last.

#### *Reformation: impious books burnt.*

Letters from Bourges state, that one of the most beneficial effects of the mission, which took place there during the Passion week, was to induce many persons, and particularly the young people, to burn 7 or 800 volumes of impious or licentious works, among which were four complete copies of the works of Voltaire and Rousseau.

Stage coaches, built on the English model, began to run from Paris to St. Denis and Versailles, on the 2d inst.

#### *Parisian Newspapers.*

A patient and laborious moralist, who is said to be engaged on a *History of Modern Manners*, has amused himself with drawing up an epitome and classification of all the subjects, introduced during the past year into those journals of the capital, which reckon most on the frivolity of the public, and the indulgence of their readers. The result of investigation is as follows:—

"In the papers in question the chamber-maids of the Boulevards, and the actresses on tours in the departments, occupy twelve times as much space as the Princesses and other distinguished females of Europe put together. The statistics of the Theatre de Brunet exceeds, by twenty-two pages, the history of the Session of the two Chambers. The sum total of the articles devoted to the Odeon surpasses, by one-half, all that has been written in the same journals on

liberty of person and of the press, on the finances, commerce, and agriculture. Four times as much anxiety has been expressed concerning the retirement of an actor from the Theatre Francais, and an actress from the Vaudeville, as on the effect of the inundations and the high price of provisions. The performances for the benefit of our players fill 1840 pages, while 72 lines only could be spared for our system of Loans and our Sinking Fund. Mademoiselle Mars and Mesdames Duret and Catalani, have had for their share two-thirds of the whole contents of the annals of 1816; and, it is calculated, that in 1817, they will not have less than four-fifths."—(*Gazette de France*.)

#### *Theatrical intercourse.*

(From a French paper.)—*Paris, March 25.*—There has been established between France and England a new kind of commerce, of which few speculators suspect the existence. Certain managers of the English theatres keep an agent at Paris for the purpose of negotiating with our authors of the Boulevards, for the purchase of their melo-dramas before they are represented. These are afterwards fashioned according to the English taste, into novel-ties, which are not despised at Drury-lane and Covent-garden. It is remarkable, that a hissed melo-drama is not considered in this negotiation as a remarkable commodity. "*The City Barber*," which could scarcely escape damnation at the Boulevards, is now in England, where they are very busy in preparing it to appear with advantage before the good folks of London. It is well known that this melo-drama is by the author of "*The Thieving Magpie*," which was so well received by our neighbours. We shall see if "*The City Barber*" will be as lucky as that same "*Magpie*," which has established the fame of its author, and made the fortune of La Porte St. Martin.

#### *Ravages by Wild Boars.*

By the following petition presented to the French Chamber of Peers from certain communes in the arrondissement of Lenlis, in the department of the Oise, it would appear that the remnant of the Forest Laws in France is still injurious to those who have the misfortune to live in the neighbourhood of the royal domains:—"The undersigned inhabitants and proprietors of the communes of Beurepaire, Verneuil, Fleurine, Villers, St. Francbourg, Juille, Pompoint, Point, St. Maixence, encouraged by the paternal regard of the King for all his subjects, and persuaded that every complaint founded on

justice will be favourably received by the Chamber of Peers, address themselves to the Chamber with confidence. It is not to a trifling abuse, but upon a calamity that threatens to deprive them, along with their property, of all the means of their existence, that they solicit the attention of the Chamber of Peers. Situated on the borders and in the interior of the forests of Chantilly, these communes see their fields and even their gardens a prey to the ravages of a prodigious number of wild boars. All attempts to drive them away have been unavailing. Alarm is universally diffused. The inhabitants recall with terror, that about thirty years ago the country became a waste from the same cause. In 1789 the inhabitants were permitted to destroy these dangerous animals with their own hands, and a few weeks were then sufficient for ridding their lands of such formidable intruders. About eight years ago they began to re-appear, and for these three last years they have multiplied in a frightful manner. During the present year, when the scarcity of grain renders it valuable, the inhabitants have suffered more from their devastations. They have already destroyed all the rye that has been sown. The Royal hunting, for which these forests are reserved, is not sufficient for putting down the evil. Those alone who have an interest in opposing this scourge can destroy it. Already have petitions been addressed without effect, or with inadequate results, to the local authorities. In this situation the petitioners implore the interposition of the Chamber to obtain permission to repel this dangerous and destructive invasion. They are convinced that it belongs to the Chambers to originate all measures necessary for securing the inviolability of property guaranteed by the Charter, and still more by the known justice of the King."

(To this petition there are 146 signatures.)

#### MARSHAL MASSENA.

Andrew Massena, Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli, Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen of Hungary, of St. Hubert, of Fidelity, of Baden, and Hesse d'Armstadt, born at Nice, May 8th, 1758; died at Paris, April 4th, after a long and severe illness.

After having served three years at sea, in his youth, he entered the army of France in 1775; being attached to the Royal Italian regiment, in which he had an uncle a captain.

He became, successively, chief of the 2d battalion of the Var, Colonel of the *ci-devant* regiment of the Sarre, General of Brigade and Division in 1798. In 1794 he enjoyed the command of a corps of 20,000 men, destined to the expedition against Onelle, and the siege of Soragio. He commanded constantly the advanced guard of the army of Italy, took a principal share in all the great affairs of that army, and acquired the name of the *favourite Child of Victory*. Hostilities having recommenced in 1799, he conducted, in quality of General in Chief of the army of the Donake, that memorable campaign of Switzerland, which the battle of Zurich rendered so decisive and so glorious; 70,000 prisoners were the fruits of this campaign, where he had to contend against two great Captains, Prince Charles and Marshal Suwarroff. He immediately afterwards assumed the command of the wreck of the army of Italy, in the campaign of 1805, and penetrated into Germany. He was afterwards charged with the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, and subsequently sent to Poland. He returned to France at the peace of Tilsit.

The war called him again into Germany in 1809. There, after several honourable combats, he received in the plains of Essling the title of Prince, after having sustained the shock of the enemy's right, and saved the French army by his able conduct and invincible courage. He afterwards acted a brilliant part in the battle of Wagram, in which he was seen, though sick and suffering, advancing at the head of his troops, and animating them by his example. He ended his military career by the command of the army of Portugal in 1810 and 1811. He here displayed anew the firmness of his character in the midst of difficulties of all kinds with which he was surrounded, and which he had to surmount. He has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, married to Lieutenant-General Count Rielle, his pupil, who was his first Aide-de-Camp from 1798.—(*Moniteur*.)

#### GERMANY.

##### *Intermixture of Religions.*

At the time when the Allies were advancing into France, a Russian corps passed through Iserlohe. On this occasion there were assembled in the Lutheran church of that town, professors of the religions of every quarter of the world, among whom was even a Turkish Dervise, some votaries of Fo and Confucius, and several adherents to the religion of the Dalai Lama.

##### *Commerce facilitated: Improvements.*

*Munster, March 20.*—A ministerial rescript, published here, orders speedy mea-

tures to be taken to make the river Lippe navigable as far as Lunen, for the union of it with the Munster canal, for the union of this canal from Maxhafen with the Ems at Rheine, and for the repairing of the roads from Wesel, Dortmund, and Hamm, to Munster, and thence to Rheine, in order to facilitate the conveyance of goods by land when the navigation is impeded. From Rheine, the Hanoverian government will continue the road to Leer. From all this, it appears that our government has the intention of promoting the communication with the sea by way of East Friesland; which the late custom-house regulations of the kingdom of the Netherlands render very necessary.

*Finances, equalization: improvement.*

Nuremberg, April 11.—The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has expressed to the Provincial States his satisfaction at the steps they have taken in the examination of the financial situation of the Grand Duchy, and the propositions they have made to meliorate it. His Royal Highness has confirmed the decrees of the Diet relative to the consolidation of all the debts of the Grand Duchy into one and the same mass—to the establishment of a uniform system of taxation—to the suppression of all exemption from contributions, which the possessors of baronial property have hitherto enjoyed—to afford an indemnity for them—and to the formation of a provincial Committee, which shall continue its operations during the recess of the Diet, in order to suggest and mature different plans upon the new financial organization.

*Foreign Artists banished.*

Frankfort, April 10.—The Senate has, on the demand of the soi-disant painters of this city, founded on certain ancient privileges, prohibited all foreign artists from sojourning here. This measure is surprising enough at a time when Frankfort is the seat of the Diet of the German Confederation, and the rendezvous of a great number of strangers.

*A Caution.*

The following accident happened at Munich on the 12th of February:—An apothecary's shopman being engaged in beating up, in a mortar of serpentine stone, a mixture of oxymuriate of potash, sulphur, sugar, and cinnabar, for the purpose of making chemical matches, a terrible explosion took place, which killed the person who was making the mixture, wounded the apothecary, who at that instant entered, blew the mortar to pieces, and damaged the stove and furniture of the

room. The true cause of this is not known, but it must be attributed either to a too long continued friction, or to the accidental striking of the pestle against the sides of the mortar.

Frankfort, April 17.—According to the statements published by Mr. Storch, there are in Russia 20,000,000 of roubles in gold and silver coin, 25,000,000 in copper, the real value of which is only 6½ millions; and 577 millions of roubles in paper, which pass at a fourth part of their nominal worth. Russia has therefore 622,000,000 nominal value, of the value of 170,500,000 in money. The government hopes to raise the value of the public funds by withdrawing paper from circulation.

INDIES' EAST.

*Extraordinary Drought.*

In the western parts of Bengal very great droughts have prevailed for some time past. The rivers have become so dry as to deny a passage to the sugar boats; and an alarming scarcity in the rice crop is anticipated.

*Fugitive Royalty.*

Letters just received from Loodheanu, announce the singular circumstance of the recent arrival of the Ex-King of Cabool, Shaw Shooja ool Mooluk, at that station. This illustrious Prince, venerable alike for the greatness of his misfortunes, and for the singular fortitude with which he has endured them, has, for several years, wandered a miserable fugitive in the mountains to the North of the Sikh empire, unceasingly pursued and harassed by the avaricious lust of his treacherous host, Runjeet Singh. He is said, after encountering many dangers, and making many hair-breadth escapes, to have finally eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, under the disguise of a pedlar, or merchant; travelling on foot, with very few retainers. He has been hospitably received in his new asylum; and doubtless will have no cause to repent that he has thrown himself on the protection of a nation, whose peculiar attribute it is to succour fallen greatness, and to uphold the injured.

*Isle of France.*

The number of Buildings destroyed at Port Louis, by the great fire in September, has been correctly ascertained, and amounts to 1482, instead of 1200, as mentioned in the first account. The total loss of property by the conflagration is estimated at ten millions of dollars. Most of the merchants and other inhabitants lost their all.

## ITALY.

*Religious Concerns.*

*Rome, March 18.*—M. de Grever, a Dutch priest, has arrived here, as it is believed, on an important mission, viz. that of reconciling the schisms which distract the Belgian Church. He has had an audience of his Holiness and of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

Several Franciscans are destined for the Brazils. In general they are respectable for their knowledge and their religious zeal.

By the interposition of his Holiness, the Jews of the Brazils will enjoy the same toleration as those of Rome.

There are many Spaniards and Lombards at Rome as well as French. They appear to form a crusade in favour of the arts. Never were students of sculpture, painting, and all the fine arts, so numerous. There will be a public exhibition of the productions of all the young artists, and of all the words bespoken by purchasers.

Among the phenomena of the weather at this season, a storm was experienced at Rome, March 6, which covered the country round with snow and hail. The rain also fell in torrents, and a thunderbolt struck the castle of St. Angelo, doing considerable damage.

*April 8.*—We learn from Palestine, that three fine statues were discovered there in the last year. Unhappily that country is infested by brigands, so as to prevent many enlightened persons from travelling there.

*Banditti numerous.*

New bands of brigands have shewn themselves on the roads from Rome to Naples. The road from Rome to Florence is equally infested. The Papal Government redoubles its activity to re-establish the public safety.

*Milan, March 28.*—Between the canton of Tessin and the Italian frontier a band of robbers has lately assembled, whose number amounts to nearly 2,000. They chiefly consist of disbanded soldiers, who formerly belonged to the Italian regiments in Buonaparte's service, and are headed by the *ci-dicant* General Lecchi, who, in his military career, obtained considerable renown.

The depredations of banditti are daily increasing. The three following places are infested by bands of robbers; namely, the frontiers of the Papal territories in Naples, the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, and the southern frontier of Switzerland.

*Relics Venerated.*

A letter from Genoa, dated Feb. 21, observes, that on the preceding Sunday, the

King, attended by his Ministers and a numerous retinue, went to the Metropolitan Church of St. Lorenzo, in that city, to pay his devotions to the precious relics of John the Baptist, which many ages ago were acquired by the valour of the Genoese, and are deposited there for public veneration.

*Jews Favoured.*

A proclamation issued by the Government of Lombardy, re-establishes the Jews in that part of Italy in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges connected with religious considerations that were granted to them in 1805.

*Burying-Grounds regulated.*

The King of Naples issued a decree on 11th of March, which ordains that, for the future, throughout the whole extent of his States, the burying-grounds shall be placed out of the neighbourhood of any dwellings. The formation of new burying-grounds will commence this year, and is to be completed, all over the kingdom, by the end of the year 1820. The expense will be defrayed by the districts.

*Antiquities sought after.*

The works at Pompeii are proceeding every day with more success, and the discoveries in statues are very precious. They have discovered a colossal statue of *Parthenope*, of the greatest beauty.

\* \* The discovery of this Statue is the more interesting to the city of Naples, as it anciently was called *Parthenope*, from one of the Sirens, whose body was found on the sea shore. When it was afterwards beautified and enlarged by a colony from Eubœa, it was called *Neapolis*, or the new city; whence its present name, Naples.

## NORWAY.

*Herring-Fishery, and Exportation.*

The herring-fishery has been but indifferent this winter on the Norwegian coasts, and has already ceased; but it still continues on the coast of Bohuslaen, where it is very productive: great quantities are also salted at Kunen, upon the northern point of the Sound. The greatest exportation this century was in 1801—357,352 tons of herrings, and 24,415 barrels of oil. In 1808 the fishery ceased entirely; and the last exportation, in 1810, was only 363 tons (barrels) of herrings, and one barrel of oil.

## PRUSSIA.

*Berlin, March 22.*—The whole court is going to-day to Potsdam, where, at the beginning of next week, the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg will arrive with the Princess, his daughter, the bride of Prince Henry of

Prussia. The marriage contract will then be signed.

#### *Important Political Movements.*

The Sessions of the Council of State was to be opened towards the end of the month of April. To this Council, which has to frame a system of finance, and next, it is probable, a Constitution for Prussia, great importance attaches. It is to be composed of sixty members, the most distinguished personages of the nation. The Princes of the King's house, and the Ministers of State, are among them. In his Majesty's absence the Prince Chancellor presides. The eyes of Europe, if we mistake not, will be earnestly bent upon this illustrious body—the first Parliament that ever sat within the walls of Berlin.

An article from Berlin, observes,—“On this side the Elbe the prosperity of all classes is on the increase—public and private credit improve, and rents of houses are rising; the wages of labour are 33 per cent. higher than they were before the war in 1816.”

*Frankfort, April 4.*—“The Prussian Government gives, since the return of peace, the first example of repayment of National Debt in specie. Obligations have been extinguished in presence of notary and witnesses, to the amount of 2,200,000 florins. This has made a great noise in the trading world, and will raise very much the credit of the Prussian State.”

*Berlin, April 8.*—An establishment, entirely new in Prussia, that of justice of the peace, has been introduced into the Grand Duchy of Posen. Besides the cognizance of quarrels, the justices of the peace are required to try the means of amicable reconciliation between the parties, before binding over to any formal process.

#### *Destructive Tempest.*

“*Berlin, March 15.*—A violent tempest broke over Strehlin, in Silesia, on the 7th instant. The storm tore down mills and buildings. The lightning twice struck the Senate-house and set it on fire; to save it was impossible. The tower, one of the highest in Silesia, was burnt, with the clock and bells; the other part of the Senate house also caught fire, and was partly destroyed.

“This great storm passed over Bury on the 4th and 5th, in which the steeples worked as in an earthquake. Some labourers in the fields pretend to have felt the shock of an earthquake. The buildings and forests have suffered much; part of the town wall was thrown down and

carried away, and with it three houses, and wounded several persons.

#### RUSSIA.

#### *Regulations concerning Travellers.*

The following Ukase has been recently published, on the formalities which strangers must observe on entering Russia. It is highly interesting to travellers, and particularly to commercial men:—

I. All persons coming from foreign countries must, in order to be admitted, be provided with passes from the Russian Ministers or Agents at Foreign Courts.

II. Persons belonging to towns and places where there are no Russian Mission or Consulate must, on approaching the Russian frontiers, produce passes from the Governor or superior Commanders of such places. Passes from Subalterns, Land Commissaries, Land Councils, and Magistrates, are not to be received.

III. The Russian subjects who have received passes for travellers in foreign countries for a certain time will be readmitted without observation, on such passes.

IV. Mixed Russian subjects, and persons empowered by them, obtain their passes from the Authorities of that Government in which they have their possessions, and pass and re-pass with such passes without obstruction.

V. All passes must be exhibited at the frontier barriers. If they are in the proper form, the person exhibiting, in case of no special order not to allow him to pass, will be allowed to enter the kingdom.

VI. and VII. These provisions, that also extend to all parts, with respect to passengers there landed, with the exception of masters of ships and crews, who remain subject to the old regulations, shall be enforced, for the nearest European States, within two months; and for the more remote, as Italy, Spain, and Portugal, within four months from the day of the subscription of the Ukase.

#### *Protection to Sectaries: New settlements.*

The Emperor Alexander has issued a RESCRIPT in favour of the *Duchoborski*, a sect of dissenters from the Greek Church. It forbids all further persecution of this sect, and observes, “Does it become a Christian Government to employ harsh and cruel means, torture and exile, to bring back into the bosom of the Church those who have gone astray? The doctrine of the Redeemer, who came into the world to save the sinner, cannot be spread by



constraint and punishment. True faith can only take root, with the blessing of God, by conviction, instruction, mildness, and, above all, by good example."

The *Duchaborski*, or as they ought more properly to be called, *Douhabors*, are a sort of Quakers of the Greek Church. They profess a system of universal equality, founded on a peculiar interpretation of the Evangelists; refuse to make the sign of the cross; and reprobate the use of oaths. Paul the First by persecuting them only augmented their numbers. The present Emperor thought it a wiser plan to isolate them; and, for this purpose, assigned to them certain fertile but desert lands on the borders of the Molochne, north-west of the Sea of Azof, in the Government of the Tauridum. Here they have accordingly settled, and have built a village which they call "Bogdanowka," or the Gift of God. The number of males in the settlement amounts to 1150.

\* \* By turning to *LIT. PAN.* vol. xv. p. 1032, the reader will find a particular account of this sect, under the name of *Duhoborts*; a term signifying *wrestlers with the spirit*. Their particular tenets, are there stated at large, from Mr. Pinkerton.

#### *Commercial concerns.*

*St. Petersburg, March 8.*—The amount of goods imported into St. Petersburg, last year was above 90,000,000 of roubles; and that of goods exported nearly 77 millions and a half.

The extraordinary trade in corn has lately doubled the number of strangers at Odessa. That sea-port seems in a fair way of becoming one of the most considerable towns of the Russian empire: its increase proceeds in a manner beyond all conception.

This prodigious exportation of grain from Odessa forms a striking article in the German papers; they state, that last year there were exported from that place, in 1,366 ships, goods to the value of 5,406,000 roubles, and only to the amount of 408,600 roubles imported. Among the 846 large ships which arrived, were 407 Russian, 258 English, 101 Austrian, 25 French, 23 Turkish, 15 Swedish, &c.

#### *Voyage round the World.*

The ship *Rurik*, commanded by Lieut. Von Kotzebue, which was fitted out two years ago by Count Romanzow, for a voyage of nautical and geographical discovery, happily arrived in June, 1816, in the harbour of Petropavloskoi (St. Peter and St. Paul), and sailed in July to Behring's Straits. This account has just been received from Kamschatka. It appears, that

Lieut. Kotzebue had discovered several new islands, which he has named Romanzow's, Speridow's, Krusenstern's, and Suwarow's islands.

#### *Ravages by Wild Bears.*

*St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.* The bears, which the French Papers stated to have besieged Moscow, have really appeared in much larger numbers than usual; not, indeed, about Moscow, but between Irkutsk and Nerlschinik, in Siberia, 12 or 1,500 leagues from the capital of Russia. They penetrated with fury into the hamlets and remote habitations, the inhabitants of which had for a time much difficulty in repelling their attacks. About Werchne Oudensk, near 400 of these ferocious animals were killed.

#### *Bonaparte's mercies at Moscow !!*

The following is given as an extract of a letter from Count Rastopchin to one of his friends at London:—"I was much surprised at seeing in Bonaparte's appeal to the British Nation, that he had incurred danger in wishing to save Moscow from the conflagration in the year 1812. His amazing efforts and greatness of mind were, however, limited to mounting his horse as soon as the fire appeared, and galloping to the distance of two English miles from the town, in order to place himself in safety. He passed three days and three nights in a palace in the midst of a corps of troops, who bivouacked, and only returned to Moscow on the fourth day when the conflagration had ceased, after having consumed 7,632 houses. I was well informed of all that was passing by means of 6 officers disguised, who remained undiscovered during the whole of Bonaparte's stay at Moscow; but on his quitting it, he set fire to the palace of the Kremlin, among others, and to the Castle of Petrowsky, which had served him as an asylum during the great conflagration. Perhaps this was done by him as an act of kindness, with the intention of purifying them by fire from the evils he had been the source of. From the tone of this appeal it would seem, that he dictated it at the moment when his mind was guided by the same feelings as during his passage to the island of St. Helena in 1815; and he appears unwilling to forget the style of his bulletins, which serves as a proof that habit is a second nature."

\* \* By turning back to Vol. XII. p. 909, the readers will see Napoleon's own account of the burning of Moscow, with the confusion that marks his narrative: this is now accounted for. Count Rastopchin is again noticed in p. 1094, on account of having

burned his own Mansion, in order to deprive Buonaparte of the use of it. See p. 1261 of the same volume for an account of this Officer's life and progress.

## SPAIN.

*Blessings of the Inquisition!*

In the annals of the Inquisition, published by Don Llorente, it is stated, that in the first twenty-eight years, this tribunal sentenced 130,400 persons to be burned alive; 70,980 to be burned in effigy; and 1,405,071 to various penances.

## SWEDEN.

*Stockholm, March 25.*—The Marshal of the Court, Gyllerstrom, who possesses estates in Pomorania, has been banished from the kingdom; he must quit the capital in three days. The Journal called *The Union, or Scandinavian or National Journal*, has ceased to appear, and the last number, which contained among other things, observations on the *ci-devant* Governments of foreign Kings, has been subjected to the *censure* of the Jury of the Liberty of the Press. The Pamphlet called "*Considerations on the 14th of March, 1817*," has been suppressed by the Editor, almost immediately after its appearance. There reigns here a suppressed fermentation, the consequences of which it is not easy to foresee. The Government displays much energy under these circumstances. Rigorous measures are talked of, calculated to keep down the parties which shew themselves in this kingdom, while tranquillity is reviving in Europe.

*Stockholm, March 4—Official Article.*—"As it has been found that several persons are of opinion, that the Ordinances for the prevention of luxury will not be put into execution, it is hereby certified that the Government, which, on the one hand, directs its attention to the most suitable means of promoting the exportation of our home productions, is resolved, on the other hand, to pursue the most effectual measures to diminish the importation of all unnecessary articles from abroad."

## SWITZERLAND.

*Distress from various causes.*

The Lausanne Gazette, published March 18 says,—"All the accounts from our mountains as well as from Tyrol, bring melancholy news. The Air has overflowed its banks between Langenthal and Lotzwyl, and done much damage. In the Gadmenthal four houses have been buried by the avalanches. In the village of Thon, in Glaris, a second avalanche has killed eight persons. Near Nelstall, in the same can-

ton, immense falls of snow have swallowed up several farms. Thousands of trees have been thrown into the air to a great height. In the same village two children have been killed. On the eighth another avalanche buried a woman and seven children. A man, who is still alive, was carried to a great distance. On the 9th the snow fell in abundance, and fresh disasters were feared."

The following particulars are given of the violent Earthquake lately felt in Switzerland:—

"On the 11th of March, at 24 minutes past nine o'clock at night, a violent earthquake was felt at Lausanne. The phenomenon was repeated in several successive shocks in the space of one minute. It was felt in the whole Canton, as also at Berne, Neuchatel, and Geneva, where, it seems, the shocks were even more violent. In several places, at Geneva particularly, the furniture was displaced in the houses, and the doors thrown open. The birds were precipitated from the perches on which they were asleep in their cages. At Verdun, a picture closely affixed to a wall was thrown upon the floor; and a stone floor in another house was split into several pieces. Twenty-four hours previously, some persons were struck by a violent shock, like that of some subterraneous and deep detonation. In general, a sort of crackling noise was observed in the walls, which was prolonged even after the shock. The annals of Switzerland mention about 120 earthquakes since the sixth century, presenting an average of 11 in each century since the year 663."

*Swiss Claims of Commerce.*

The Swiss Diet has addressed a memorial to the King of France, relative to the commercial interests of Switzerland. It is astonishing that this country did not negotiate for an object of so much importance to the greater part of the population at the same time that the military capitulations were concluded, in virtue of which Switzerland furnishes to France a certain number of regiments, and engages to keep them constantly complete. Switzerland now claims from France:—

"1. The re-establishment of the duties on the footing on which they stood in 1815, with respect to all the productions of the Swiss territory.

"2. The right of transit to the ports of Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and Havre, and the Spanish frontier.

"3. The revocation of the prohibition against manufactured goods, and in particular, cottons."

*Lausanne, April 15.*—The greatest distress prevails in the district of Sargans, in the canton of St. Gall. It is said that, in the commune of St. Ammen, near the lake of Wallenstadt, several persons have died through hunger and inanition, and that the unwholesomeness of the aliments used menaces the public safety. In the Grisons, the fall of avalanches appears to be at an end. Twenty-five houses were destroyed, twenty-eight persons were engulfed, and forty-three cattle.

Emigrants from Switzerland to North America still pass in great numbers by Strasburg. It is said in that town, that an *ex-great* personage (Joseph Buonaparte) who is founding a colony in the new world, has agents in Switzerland to excite this emigration.

Letters from Basle state, that the merchants of that town frequently receive accounts of the emigrants who had gone to the United States. There are very few of them who do not regret their country. Those who cannot pay their passage remain during six years in a kind of slavery. Notwithstanding this dreadful result, the mania of emigration still continues. On the 2d of April, six vessels freighted with 1800 emigrants, for the most part of the cantons of Basle and Argovia, departed from Basle.

The intelligence that has arrived from the higher districts of the Grisons excites the most lively fears. Never were the snows in greater quantity: the tops of the houses are no longer seen, and some of the roofs have fallen in from the weight of the snow. Some villages, particularly in the valley of Tavesch, are entirely abandoned. A frightful avalanche has destroyed the village of Nueras in that valley. By reports from Dissentis, a little distant from that village, eleven houses and mills, along with the inhabitants and stables, have been swallowed up. On the 8th, the rector and twenty four other persons wounded, were dug out of the rubbish alive. Many dead bodies were likewise found, and 28 persons are still missing. Avalanches have likewise caused frightful disasters in the valley of Dischmah. We learn likewise from the canton of Uri, that at Meyen, an avalanche overwhelmed two men, and that another threatened the village of Realp. This passage of Mont St. Gothard is shut up.

On the 10th, an avalanche destroyed a house at Gadmenthal, in the province of Bern. The news from the Tyrol are equally afflicting: four avalanches have succeeded each other in one place. At Nanders, the snow filled the whole valley to the height of a tower. At Ischgel, in

the Pinzgau, twenty one houses were destroyed. At six leagues from Inspruck, ten persons were killed. The course of the Inn is interrupted.

#### TURKEY.

Letters from Vienna say, that accounts had been received at Constantinople from Bagdad, dated at Bagdad in January, of the Turkish Pacha having openly defied the Firman of the Porte. The Ottoman troops had in consequence surrounded the town, against which a vigorous siege was carrying on. The rebellious Pacha had numerous partisans, and was supposed to be in considerable strength, though not powerful enough to meet his adversary, and appointed successor, in the open field. Whether the rebel is secretly encouraged and assisted by any other Power, we know not; but it has been by such rebellions that the Turks have of late lost some of their finest provinces.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

##### *Latest State of the Colony.*

Letters and Papers have been received from New South Wales to the 1st of August. They give a favourable report of the improvement of that Colony. The drought which had continued for a length of time had been succeeded by deluges of rain, which had carried away several bridges. It would, however, do great good to the colony. The inducement held out to the convicts to join the natives in the interior, and to live by plundering the industrious inhabitants, had arrived to a great height. Governor Macquarie had, in consequence, issued orders denouncing thirty-four of these miscreants; also a Proclamation prohibiting the appearance of armed bands in the neighbourhood of Sydney, or any of the adjacent villages. The advertisements in the *Sydney Gazette* convey an idea of the great improvements in every description of European manufacture, of East India goods, West India produce, &c. They have their Theatre, their Hyde, their races, and every description of amusement—England in miniature!!

#### EARTHQUAKES AND REMARKABLE PHENOMENA, IN SPAIN.

The Earthquake which was felt at Barcelona on the 18th ult. at eleven o'clock in the morning, was likewise felt on the same day at Lerida, at Saragossa, and at Madrid. At Saragossa it was experienced some minutes before, and at Madrid some minutes after the shock at Barcelona; but in the two latter cities much more strongly than in the former. At Saragossa the

concussion was so violent as to throw down a painting in the chapel of the Virgin of the Pillar, during the performance of mass; the people were frightened and fled from the church. At Madrid the commotion was still more alarming, and was felt particularly at the Royal Manufactory of porcelain at the Retiro, an edifice almost ruined during the war. There it overthrew a wall that killed two men. A violent shock was likewise felt at the Palace of Justice. The Judges, who were sitting, deserted the hall, which trembled around them. It was believed to come from the west, and it is feared that Lisbon has suffered by this convulsion. News from that town are therefore expected with impatience. The weather at Barcelona continued clear and serene, and the air had recovered its usual temperature. We have just witnessed a phenomenon seldom experienced in regions distant from the coast. On the 20th of the month the weather was rainy from the morning downwards, and the warmth was greater than is usual at the season. At three o'clock in the evening there was some lightning, accompanied with thunder, which soon ceased; but at half-past six o'clock there suddenly arose a violent wind, like those which in summer commonly precede violent storms. There fell at the same time hail and rain along with the thunder and lightning. The heavens were brightened, and there only remained a black cloud, which increasing instantly, in an extraordinary manner, discharged from its skirts, about a quarter before seven o'clock, such a flash of lightning, and such a clap of thunder, that people who were in the streets, or in the country, fell to the earth, frightened with the terrible noise; with the glare which struck their sight, and with the sulphurous smell which extended to the most retired recesses of their dwellings.

Some seconds afterwards, there was another clap of thunder, not so strong as the former, and the cloud opening, discharged an immense globe of fire, which falling on the tower of the convent of Franciscans, overturned the iron on its summit, and set on fire the wood work, a portion of which, in a state of combustion, having entered the church, destroyed a part of it; while the rest, descending by the walls, kindled the different doors and windows of the convent, broke, tore up, and divided the cells, overturned and destroyed the furniture which they contained, and excited such terror in the monks, who were in the choir, that they fell to the earth, and would perhaps have been choaked by the sulphurous vapour which surrounded them,

had they not immediately received assistance. This explosion was followed by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted more than a minute; after which, the heavens recovered their serenity."—*Pampeluna Paper*.

This event, it appears, was more disastrous than at first stated. By letters recently received, we learn that not only some villages have suffered by the earthquake, but that the whole town of Arnedillo, in Old Castile, has been buried under the fall of a neighbouring mountain; that the whole inhabitants have perished, and that nothing but the top of the belfry is seen above the ruins.

#### EARTHQUAKES IN SWITZERLAND.

*Lausanne, March 28.*—We neither in truth know what passes on or under our earth. It trembles every where. We are reaping in the midst of winter; it freezes in spring; the thunderbolt falls amid the snow—we know no more of the matter. These phenomena have been felt over all Savoy, but particularly at Des Ouches, in the valley of Chamouni, where they have been attended with great disasters. So early as the 17th of January an earthquake was felt there. On the 19th a second, and on the 20th a third convulsion. From the 1st to the 8th of March, a violent wind from the south alarmed the whole valley. On the 8th an enormous avalanche destroyed a forest of fir trees, and overthrew a house, which this forest covered and appeared to protect. Of five persons, by whom it was inhabited, only two escaped: these were children; the father, mother, and daughter perished in the snows. On the 11th a great earthquake was felt; the concussion shattered the roofs of the churches of Des Ouches and St. Gervais: it overturned furniture and vases: its violence excited general terror when joined to the frightful breaking of the glaciers. At the same time lightning was seen on Mont Blanc, and a vivid light in an opposite quarter of the horizon. On the 11th and 12th, subterranean noises were prolonged during the whole night. Eleven concussions succeeded, and continued to the rising of the sun. On the 13th new commotions were felt, at 10 o'clock in the morning, a second at 11, a third at ten minutes past two in the afternoon, a fourth towards evening, and a fifth at midnight. On the 14th the shaking of the earth was repeated at seven o'clock in the morning, and was followed about mid-day with a fresh concussion.

On the 15th, in the village of Chancy, near Geneva, a lamentable accident happened, which appeared to be in con-

sequence of these commotions: several labourers were employed in enlarging the road, and filling up a chasm made by the Rhone, when, on a sudden, a hill of sand rolled down and buried two of them.

## National Register : BRITISH.

"Windsor Castle, April 5.—The general state of his Majesty has been extremely quiet during the last month, and his Majesty's health continues to be very good, but his Majesty's disorder is unabated."

By express command of the Queen, the exotic garden at Kew is ordered to be submitted to the daily inspection of the public after the holidays.

The following is a copy of a circular letter from the Secretary for the Home Department to the Lords Lieutenants of counties:—

Whitehall, March 27, 1817.

MY LORD.—As it is of the greatest importance to prevent, as far as possible, the circulation of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets and writings, of which, for a considerable time past, great numbers have been sold and distributed throughout the country, I have thought it my duty to consult the law-officers of the Crown whether an individual found selling, or any way publishing, such pamphlets or writings, might be brought immediately before a justice of the peace, under a warrant issued for the purpose, to answer for his conduct. The law-officers having accordingly taken this matter into their consideration, have notified to me their opinion, that a justice of the peace may issue a warrant to apprehend a person charged before him upon oath, with the publication of libel of the nature in question, and compel him to give bail to answer the charge. Under these circumstances, I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention very particularly to this subject; and I have to request, that if your Lordship should not propose to attend in person at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in and for the county under your Lordship's charge, you would make known to the Chairman of such Sessions the substance of this communication, in order that he may recommend to the several Magistrates, to act thereupon, in all cases where any person should be found offending against the law in the manner above mentioned. I beg leave to add, that persons vending pamphlets or other publications in the manner alluded to, should be considered as coming under the Hawker's and

Pedlar's Act, and dealt with accordingly, unless they shew that they are furnished with a license, as required by the said Act.—I am, &c. SIDMOUTH.

### REVENUE.

Subjoined will be found an official statement of the receipts of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter, ending on the 5th instant; and also of the receipts of the same quarter for the years 1815 and 1816.—The custom duties have increased in the present year, but those of the excise have experienced a diminution. The increase in the customs shews an improvement in our commercial circumstances; and the decrease in the excise is, with great apparent truth, ascribed chiefly to the badness of the last harvest. The short supply of grain did not admit of so much being malted for the use of the brewer and distiller. Other causes have, of course, contributed to this defalcation; among which, we apprehend, may be fairly enumerated the decreased consumption of foreign wines and spirits, arising from the distresses of the country, and a limited expenditure in consequence. Upon the whole, a comparative view will shew that the receipts of the first quarter of 1817 exceed those of the same period in 1816 by a considerable sum.

*Abstract of the Net Produce of the Consolidated Fund in the quarters ended the 5th of April, 1815, 1816, and 1817.*

Quarter ended

5th April, 1815. Ditto, 1816. Ditto, 1817.

Customs	£1,288,038	£1,394,639	£1,719,314
Excise	4,674,768	4,325,528	3,819,211
Stamps	1,278,576	1,520,536	1,192,611
Post Office	411,000	370,000	342,000
Assessed Tax	614,861	726,909	868,104
Land Taxes	104,949	133,227	993,493

Property Tax

Miscellaneous	58,160	72,712	91,504
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8,430,160 8,551,551 9,487,878

Charge upon Consolidat-	}	Estimate 8,800,000
ed Fund this Quarter		Surplus 687,878

The number of Excise licenses granted in 1815, was 299,171; in 1816, was 271,649; and in 1817, was 278,729. In 1815, of these 49,540 were for ale; 16,407 for wine; and 38,413 for spirits:—in 1816, were 48,762 for ale; 12,758 for wine; and 35,188 for spirits:—and in 1817, were 48,408 for ale; 11,791 for wine; and 35,183 for spirits.

RICE.—The duties on rice, during the last three years, were as follow:

Canada Rice. East India Rice.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1814,	6,278	3	2		266	12	8
1815,	31,978	0	2		1,646	4	3
1816,	39,374	18	2		1,042	8	10



## ARMY ESTIMATES.

The number of rank and file (India and France excepted) for the present year for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, is 80,538—including Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, the number amounts to 92,282.

## ABSTRACT OF EXPENCES: NET PAY.

Situations.	Gen. & St. Officers.			Medical St. Offrs.			Total.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
N. Amer.	7,876	7	11	3,753	8	4	11,629 16 3
Nv.Scotia	4,156	8	9	1,537	11	3	5,694 0 0
Wind and L. Islands	11,687	12	1	7,061	4	7	18,748 16 0
Bahama ....	173	7	6	396	18	9	570 6 3
Bermuda				260	1	3	260 1 3
Jamaica	2,781	12	1	2,034	17	6	4,816 9 7
Gibraltar	812	2	6	1,414	7	6	2,226 10 0
Malta and Ion. Isles	7,853	11	8	3,913	2	1	11,766 13 9
Africa....	173	7	6	953	11	3	1,126 18 9
C. of Good Hope	1,670	0	0	1,387	0	0	3,066 0 0
Mauritius	2,662	10	7	1,587	15	0	4,250 14 7
Ceylon....	2,804	8	4	2,842	8	9	5,646 17 1
N.S.Wales	1,038	14	7				1,038 14 7
St. Helena	3,117	14	2	173	7	6	3,291 1 8

G total £46,817 6 8 27,315 13 9 74,133 0 0

War Office, Feb. 17, 1817. PALMERSTON.

## PRODUCE OF ASSESSED TAXES.

Schedules and Duties. 1815, ending 1816.

1816, ending 1817.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A. Windows	2,217,153	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,108,140	15	6
B. Inhabited Houses	993,670	4	4	981,694	14	10
C. Male Servants	539,589	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	507,823	3	0
D. Carriages, &c.	477,278	5	6	439,311	5	0
E. Horses for riding, &c.	784,853	0	0	690,493	9	11
F. Other Horses, & Mules	798,645	0	0	676,596	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. Dogs....	172,640	18	0	149,077	16	0
H. Horse dealers	13,653	0	0	11,897	1	0
I. Hair powder	49,813	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,693	6	0
K. Armorial Bearings	38,316	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,879	4	6
L. Game Certificates	129,333	0	0	126,716	10	0
Ten per Cent. Arrears.....	43	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
	6,214,990	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,783,323	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

WILLIAM LOWNDES.

THOMAS DAVIS LAMB.

GABRIEL TUCKER STEWARD.

Office for Taxes, March 13, 1817.

## Reduction of the West India Dock Rates. commenced Monday, March 31st.

Sugar to be reduced from 9d to 8d per cwt.—Coffee and cocoa from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.—Cotton from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 4d. per cwt.—Rum and wine from 1d. per gallon, and 1s. per cask, to 1d. per gallon only.—Ginger from 3s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt.—Pimento from 5s. 4d. to 3s. per cwt. Dyewoods from 10s. to 9s. per ton.

The charge on shipping for the use of the docks for six months, and for discharging and cooping the cargoes from 6s. 8d. per ton register to 5s. per ton; and in case of a ship remaining in the docks longer than six months, or of a new ship entering the export docks, 1s. per ton register may be paid for the use of the docks for three months, and for every succeeding three months, or less, 1s. per ton.

Government have issued the whole 24,000,000 of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Exchequer Bills* to the Bank at 5s. premium, but the public at present are purchasers of stock, which accounts for the great rise.

The aggregate amount of *Bank Notes* in circulation on the 30th of December, 1816, of 5 pounds and upwards, was 15,221,420l.; bank post bills, 1,139,340l.; bank notes under five pounds, 8,293,390l.; and aggregate amount of the whole, 24,654,150l.

## NAVAL AFFAIRS.

*Woolwich.*—The Dock-yard at Woolwich is in a rapid progress of improvement. An immense forge for making anchors of the largest size will soon be completed. All the work is to be executed by machinery, which will be put in motion by a steam engine of great power: enormous masses of iron work are now lying on the wharf for this improved manufactory. Three new ships now on the stocks, will be finished in about two years; these are—the *Thunderer*, 74; the *Hawke*, 74; and the *Isis*, 50 guns. The first is in the same dock where the *Nelson* was built. There are also repairing here—the *Scarborough*, 74; the *Devonshire*, 74; and the *Aigle* and *Maidstone* frigates.

## Greenwich Hospital: Rent : Mines.

By a Paper laid on the Table of the House of Commons, it appears that no less than £15,388. 7s. 1d. was due from the tenants of the estates belonging to Greenwich Hospital, for arrears of rent, for the year ending Nov. 21, 1816. By another Paper it appears that the produce of the lead and silver raised from the estates of the Hospital, in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, sold and unpaid for, on Nov. 21, 1816, amounted to £25,109. 10s.

The following ships, which are building, are to be proceeded with, viz.—

Thunderer, Hawke, Talavera, Prince Regent, Princess Charlotte, Carnatic, Agincourt, Britannia, London, Belleisle, Formidable, and Melville, of the line; Royal George and Prince Regent yachts; Southampton, Isis, Lancaster, Winchester, and Portland, frigates; Venus, Blonde, Hebe, Diana, Latona, Blanche, Minerva, Arethusa, Fisguard, Melampus, Trincomalee, and Seringapatam, frigates; Tees, Samarang, Lynx, and Athol sloops.

The following ships are to be repaired in the present year, for which the expenses are provided, viz.—

General Scarborough, Devonshire, Tremendous, Poitiers, Gloucester, Fame, Warspite, Illustrious, Sultan, Benbow, Egmont, Edinburgh, Elephant (to be cut down to a frigate), Foudroyant, Stirling Castle, Mulgrave, and one other line of battle ship; Junon, Nereus, Maidstone, Aigle, Shannon, Menelaus, Undaunted, Leonidas, Apollo, Briton, Seine, Belvidera, Resistance, Pyramus, Dartmouth (never at sea, £12,000.), Theban, and two other frigates; Curlew, Parthian, Drake, Raleigh, Redpole, Peloris, Pilot, and three other sloops.

The works on the lines round Plymouth Dock were recommenced a short time ago, on a limited scale. Forty-seven men and three boys of those who had been employed there before, are entered.

#### *Improved State of Things.*

The Board of Agriculture has received information, that the extensive tract of land in the Isle of Ely, called Burnt Fen (nearly 16,000 acres,) which was deluged early in the winter, from a breach in the bank of the river, has been so well drained by the constant working of the wind-mills, that the whole of it is now in a proper state to be sowed with oats.

In all parts of the kingdom, so much ploughed land was never known by the oldest persons, as for next harvest.

At all the late sales of *farming stock*, through the different counties in England, prices have been much on the increase. At one sale, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, a lot of *ewes in lamb* fetched the high price of nearly four pounds each. In the period of the American war, they would not have averaged above fourteen shillings per head. Amongst other sorts of stock, horses for the road have risen much in value, as the breed of them is growing scarce, from the late depreciation.

We congratulate our readers on the improvement which has taken place in va-

rious branches of trade, and particularly the Irish linen, which bids fair to arrive at that respectability which it enjoyed previous to the late depression. The Dublin market of the week before last, experienced considerable briskness; the price of linens increased from 4d. to 5d. per yard. Considerable orders were given; and the stock being low, will be the means of giving employment to many persons of both sexes, who for a considerable time have nearly subsisted upon charity. This information is derived from an undoubted source.—*Swansea Paper.*

We understand that the shawl trade in Glasgow has so much improved as to enable the manufacturers to advance their journeymen's wages four shillings per week. (*Caledonian Mercury.*)

#### *Wool.*

It appears, that the import of Foreign Wool into this Kingdom, from the clip of 1816, has nearly, if not quite, closed; that the total import of Spanish Wool into the ports of London and Bristol is only 9,700 bags—and of German Wool into the same ports, is only 5,700 bags, between July, 1816, and April, 1817; making a total of no more than 15,400 bags for that period, instead of 40,000 bags! which have been imported per annum for several years past—that the extensive orders sent by the East India Company into Devonshire have already had a salutary effect on the price of English Wools. In opposition to the conclusion drawn from these statements, it is, however, contended, that although the quantity imported may be diminished one half, yet that the quantity for several years past has immensely exceeded the importation of former years, even when our Foreign Export Woollen Trade much exceeded what it has since been; that, therefore, the present importation does not exceed the present demand; and that the foreign growers have not obtained in other quarters a better market than Britain.

#### *Butter.*

The following are the quantities of British and Irish butter, exported within the last three years;—in 1814, 22,436 cwts. in 1815, 32,641 cwts. in 1816, 26,714 cwts.

The foundation stone of the new church at Egham was laid a few days since at the north corner, on the old scite, in the presence of a numerous and respectable assembly of persons.

Lately, a pawnbroker of Nottingham was convicted of having received goods in pledge from a child under 12 years of age, and paid the penalty of 40s. and costs.

#### AN OUTLINE OF THE DORKING PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

There were 263 subscribers in the class that might require relief; representing, in the aggregate of the families, above one thousand individuals—nearly one third of the entire population of the parish, and above one half of the labouring class: not one of these was deficient in the weekly payments; which enabled the committee, aided by the liberal subscriptions of the more opulent classes, to afford relief to the subscribers according to their several necessities, during thirteen weeks of last winter, by distributing 2,982 quarter loaves of bread, 906lbs. of meat, 742 bushels of coals, and 1,978 faggots. This has kept upwards of eighty families from seeking parish relief, and has afforded essential temporary comfort to the whole thousand, without any feeling of degradation, or a known murmur or complaint.

Each subscriber is furnished with a ticket, put on a pasteboard, for recording his payments, and the benefits he may occasionally receive. This he hangs up in a conspicuous part of his cottage, as a kind of charm against the degradation of pauperism, and a proud trophy of industrious independence. On this ticket is intimated, that he who wastes his earnings in public-houses, at unseasonable hours, or on Sundays, will forfeit all benefit; and that, on the other hand, the industrious will be countenanced and encouraged. The benefit of these two rules is obvious, as each member of the institution is thus placed under the eyes of all.

The first Annual Meeting of the Bedford and Bedfordshire Saving Bank, established on the 4th of May, 1816, was held on Thursday last at the Shire Hall, in Bedford. The Honourable Captain Watdegrave, M. P. was called to the chair; and he read a most satisfactory detailed account of the flourishing state of the funds of that Institution, by which it appeared, that since May last, *Seven hundred and Seven* deposits have been made, amounting to £3040, 19s. 7½d and that only £86 Or. 8½d. has been drawn out by fourteen depositors.

#### Hindoo Antiquities from Java.

We understand, that a Gentleman lately arrived from Java, has brought with him several very fine specimens of ancient Hindu sculpture. They will no doubt afford considerable gratification to the admirers of the art, and the students of the antiquities and mythology of the East. They furnish an indubitable proof of the

amazing extent to which Hinduism was diffused over the Eastern Islands, as well as of the high degree of scientific skill and general civilization to which the inhabitants (at least those of Java) had attained. The collection consists of figures of Siva, Ganesa, Durga, Buddha, &c. obtained from various parts of the island, but chiefly from Brambana and its vicinity. The ruins of this latter place, and those of the temple of Boro Buddha, situated in the centre of the Cadu district, about thirty miles distant from the former, we are led to believe contain some of the most remarkable Hindu antiquities extant. The merit of the discovery of these and other temples is to be attributed, almost exclusively, to the persevering industry manifested in British researches, whilst that lovely and interesting island was in our possession.

*Coffee-Houses.*—It is recorded in a Review of London, published near a century since, that the first coffee-house ever established in England was kept by a barber, named James Farr, at the sign of the Rainbow, opposite Chancery-lane, which still goes by the same name. In 1701, he was presented by the Inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West, for making and selling a liquor called coffee, as a great nuisance, and prejudicial to the neighbourhood.—Who would then have imagined, that in the progress of fifty succeeding years, such nuisances would have increased to no less a number than 3000? In 1768, when the signs were taken down, to give free circulation to the air in the streets of the metropolis, and the numerous taverns decreased, coffee-houses continued to multiply, in consequence of the opinion of the College of Physicians, which stated publicly that coffee was a wholesome beverage. It was then received into general estimation, and continued to be drunk with avidity until the present day, when it appears by the register at the licensing office, that there are upwards of 9000 coffee-houses existing in London and its environs.

*Dreadful Explosion of the Norwich Steam Packet.*—On Thursday morning, April 3, a melancholy accident occurred at Norwich. One of the steam-packets which pass daily from that city to Yarmouth, having started about nine o'clock with about 20 passengers on board, before it had proceeded thirty yards, one end of the great boiler gave way with a tremendous explosion, by which nearly the whole vessel was instantly blown into atoms, little being left but the keel and flooring; and,

shocking to relate, nearly half the passengers fell an immediate sacrifice. The mangled bodies of eight of them presented a horrid spectacle to the crowd, which soon assembled. Six others who had sustained serious injury were conveyed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. John Diggons, the engineer, who was standing over the boiler, and in the act of fastening a screw when the explosion happened, together with a passenger walking on the deck, an infant two months old, and one or two women, taken out of the river, were amongst the few that escaped unhurt; the infant was found sleeping at the bottom of the vessel, after the wreck had been cleared. The magistrates have undertaken to investigate the cause of this dreadful catastrophe, and there is no doubt that it will be found to have originated in negligence or error. The fire was forced too much in order to increase the power of the machinery at the first going off, and the weight which regulates the safety valve had not been applied before the starting of the vessel. Notwithstanding this shocking catastrophe, the other steam packets were full of passengers on Monday.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR, IN THE PRODUCTION OF LIFE.

The causes which impel fishes of various kinds, but especially Salmon, to quit the Salt waters of the ocean in order to deposit their spawn in fresh water, have given occasion to a diversity of opinions: the following seems to be founded on nature, and merits attention. By what instinct the fishes acquire sufficient knowledge of the properties of this air; and of its production by these plants, still remains a mystery.

The impregnated eggs of insects, and even fishes, do not produce young ones, unless they are supplied with air, that is, unless the fœtus can respire. I have found that the eggs of moths did not produce larvæ when confined in pure carbonic acid; and when they were exposed in common air, the oxygen partly disappeared, and carbonic acid was formed. The fish in the egg or spawn, gains its oxygen from the air dissolved in water; and those fishes that spawn in spring and summer in still water, such as the pike, carp, perch, and bream, deposit their eggs upon subaquatic vegetables, the leaves of which, in performing their healthy functions, supply oxygen to the water. The fish that spawn in winter, such as the salmon and trout, seek spots where there is a constant supply of fresh water, as near the sources of streams as possible, and in the most rapid

currents, where all stagnation is prevented; and where the water is saturated with air, to which it has been exposed during its deposition from clouds. It is the instinct leading these fish to seek a supply of air for their eggs which carries them from seas or lakes into the mountain country; which induces them to move against the stream, and to endeavour to overleap weirs, mill-dams, and cataracts.

#### BOTANY.

The *Agave Americana muricata*, or great American Aloe, is now in bloom at Lockinge Park, near Wantage, Berks. It is thought to be one of the finest plants of that description that has ever blown in this country. The height of the flower-stem is 21 feet. It was placed in the greenhouse by Charles Wymondesole, Esq. about a hundred years ago.

#### SPRING GUNS.

Among the causes tried at Warwick Assizes, one was to recover a compensation in damages for injury sustained by a little boy, named Jay, who was, in August last, severely wounded by the discharge of a spring gun set in a garden, near Birmingham, belonging to a Mr. Whitfield. The facts as they appeared in evidence, were briefly these:—On the 7th of August, between six and seven in the evening, the boy in question, who is about 13 years of age, accompanied by a younger brother, went into a field adjoining the garden of the defendant, in search of a stick, for the purpose of making a standard to a kite. With this intention they went to the hedge which skirted the defendant's garden, and while one of the lads was in the act of cutting a stick, he received the contents of a spring gun in the lower part of his body. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained for many weeks in a most dangerous state, but afterwards recovered. The gun had been loaded with small pebbles, 17 of which had been extracted, and seven yet remained within him. The Learned Judge, in addressing the Jury, observed, that the right to defend property in this way was questioned by the most eminent lawyers of the present day. He was, however, of opinion in this case, that the plaintiff had a right to recover: and farther, that if the plaintiff had even broke into the defendant's garden, the action would lie. "Surely," said the Judge, "the law never intended to give any man the right of shooting another for so trivial a trespass as that alleged to have been committed by the poor unfortunate plaintiff in this case."—*Verdict for the Plaintiff Damages 120*l*. Costs 40*s*.*

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# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II. *Petitions for Reform, in the Commons House of Parliament; and for Retrenchment of National Expences.*

[The present Session has been distinguished by the presentation of a very great and unusual number of Petitions addressed to both Houses; but especially to the House of Commons. Many of them (some hundreds in number) were printed. We give the history of these proceedings, in the present article.]

*HOUSE of COMMONS, Wednesday,*

*Jan. 29.*

Lord Cochrane presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bristol, for a Reform in the House of Commons, and an abolition of sinecure places, which were too frequently employed as the means of influencing the decisions of that House. Ordered to lie on the table. A petition was also presented by Lord Cochrane from the inhabitants of Saddleworth, in the county of York. This petition was rejected, as a gross libel on the House: 43 for, and 135 against it.

*Jan. 31.*—Sir W. Lemon presented a petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cornwall, requesting a reform in Parliament, the abolition of sinecures, and a general retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditure; the petitioners leaving it entirely to the wisdom of Parliament to decide as to the time and the manner of carrying the proposed reform and retrenchment into effect.

Mr. Brand said, he should support this petition by all the means in his power. This petition proceeded from a pure and unsophisticated source, and differed widely from those wild and chimerical, and, he might also say, audacious doctrines that had been lately promulgated. The petitioners in the present case did not look to annual Parliaments and universal suffrage—doctrines big with ruin to the popular part of the Constitution of the country, with a *farrago* of which the table of the House had been loaded the last night of their meeting.

Mr. W. Elliot said, that, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, he felt himself compelled to differ from those friends with whom it was usually his pride to act, and with whom he was united upon all others. For himself, he had additional reverence for the Constitution, that had braved so many dangers. He trusted that the House would pause, and even that those who were

more friendly to the cause of reform would pause, before they touched the frame of the Constitution, and would look to the quarters whence the innovations proceeded, and the character of the publications that recommended the projected changes.

Sir F. Burdett said, that, having a number of Petitions to present to the House on the subject of Retrenchment and Parliamentary Reform, he must protest against some of the doctrines he had heard lately laid down as hostile to the right of petitioning. The privileges of the House depended upon the support which each individual Member received in the discharge of his duty. On the present occasion he only knew the object and tenor of the Petition, and would not interpose his own private opinion against it, as the Petitioners had a right to adopt what course they thought best; and it was for the House afterwards to dispose of the Petition as they thought fit. He was not answerable for the purport of the Petition. The subject of reform could no longer be deferred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to be informed as to the point of order, whether a Member was not bound to state the subject of a Petition before he offered it to the House.

The Speaker said, that two points were clear as to the rules of the House; the one that a Member was bound to state the subject of a Petition, and the other to see that the language should be respectful to the House: otherwise a Member would depart from his duty.

Sir F. Burdett said, he had read the body of the Petition, but was unable to determine if the language would be palatable to the diseased ear of the House, as few liked to be told of their faults. The language did not appear to him to be offensive.—I cannot be answerable for the Petitions, from the time it would take to read them.

The Attorney-General said, that should the Petitions be received, the House must hear them read, and so also must the Member by whom they were presented.

Mr. W. Wynne observed, that if it were the duty of Members to present Petitions, it was no less their duty to read them first, and make themselves acquainted with the contents, as a protection to the House from disrespect and insults. The House must have confidence in its Members, that nothing shall be introduced derogatory to its character or inimical to its privileges. When a Petition, like the one presented last night, states, that instead of Parliament attending to the interests of the nation, "the public were insulted by protracted



discussions and party conflicts for power," it could not be considered as a necessary part of the Petition, but the language was evidently employed to insult the House.

The Speaker put the question on the bringing up the petition.

Mr. Canning.—"Has the Hon. Baronet read the Petition?"

Sir F. Burdett replied, that it might have been possible for a member of that House to be incapable of reading a petition which he had to present. Instances had been known where great men had been obliged to make their mark because they could not write, and it might happen that they could not read. The rule was so far bad, and certainly a novel one. He spoke the sentiments of a million and a half of the people, ardent for reform, and he would warn the House not to treat them with contumely and neglect.

The Speaker.—The rule is, that when an Hon. Member has a petition to present, he is bound to read it before he introduces it to the House.

Mr. Canning.—On that ground, and conceiving it to be essential to the privileges, the real freedom of this House, and the security of our dearest interests, I shall object to this unread petition.

Mr. Brougham knew that he must yield to the Chair in this instance; but he would intreat the House to pause before it permitted the intemperate zeal, and he would say, presumption of the Right Hon. Gentleman, to hurry them to a measure, which must have the worst consequences. He would tell him, he could not put questions in this haughty spirit; no Member had a right to question another: the House must do it through the Speaker.

February 7.—Mr. Calvert presented a petition from the Common Hall of the City of London, praying economy, retrenchment, &c.—Laid on the table.

Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from Bradford.

After it had been read, Lord Castle-reagh observed this was one of the petitions manufactured in London for the service of the provinces, which the House had already agreed to reject.

Mr. Brougham rose to take notice of what the noble Lord had said as to *manufactured petitions*. There was nobody disapproved more than he of petitions manufactured, as some offered to the House appeared to have been; he had rather have bad writing, bad spelling, bad grammar, and even bad sense, the *bona fide* production of those who signed them, than others, however elegant, sent down cut

and dried for the purpose; but he solemnly warned the House against the grand mistake of supposing, that in point of fact, these petitions did not contain the sentiments of the petitioners, because they had adopted a form written out by others; instead of taking the trouble to write one for themselves.

Sir F. Burdett conceived it an unparliamentary course to resist a petition without stating precisely what were the objectionable words in it. Ministers had no objection at all to petitions being handed about or cooked up at tavern meetings, that were to support their views; and it is well known that petitions are generally the work of one person.

The House rejected the petition.

February 11.—Several petitions presented: among others,

Lord Cochrane presented a petition from the Journeymen Tailors of the City of London, stating, that they had never before meddled in politics, and that the dull state of their trade arose from the corrupt state of representation in that House.

February 14. Lord Cochrane observed, that considerable expence was incurred in the transmission of petitions from distant parts of the country, which made the task of presenting them to that House a great burthen upon those who had many put into their hands to lay before parliament.

The Speaker observed, that the member's privilege of franking did not protect him from the evil complained of by the Noble Lord.

Mr. C. Grant thought there must be some misunderstanding on the subject in the Post Office, as three or four pounds had been returned to a member, to whom it had been charged as the postage of a petition.

The Speaker rose again to explain, and said, that he was in error. He had found a clause inserted in an Act, passed two years since, on East India shipping, which provided for the ease in question. It would be better that the clause should be read, (which was done accordingly.) It provided, that a member of Parliament might receive any petition sealed, and open at the ends, not exceeding six ounces in weight, free of postage.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition from Abigute Ward desiring Parliamentary reform. He completely denied that universal suffrage was constitutional.

Lord Cochrane would just throw out a suggestion, which he thought would show the practicability of extending the suffrage,

and that was to vote from the militia lists, giving all, who were liable to serve, the right of choosing representatives. The wisdom of the people, he thought, might be relied on with equal confidence to the wisdom of that House. The people judged coolly on such questions.

Mr. Warre said, with respect to the coolness and wisdom of the people, the Noble Lord had provided some good evidence on both, in the petition which he presented on Tuesday, and told the House it was read to and signed by 20,000 persons in the course of an hour. The Noble Lord had certainly been the medium of presenting many petitions to the House, and he came there like a mercer, with his goods under his arm, every evening. He goes down to Hampshire to assemble the people, and having achieved his purpose, in an incredibly short time, brings up the petition, and throws it hot upon the table. So much for the people's coolness. He (Mr. Warre) was not disposed to examine the language of petitions in the spirit of hyper-criticism; but where he saw attempts to introduce new doctrines among the people, fraught with the greatest mischief, he should always raise his voice against them.

Mr. W. Wynne said, that when such assertions were made as those which many of the petitions contained, it was impossible not to say that the people were deluded; and when they were so utterly false and unfounded, it was also impossible not to believe that they were made with a view to mislead and injure the people.

Mr. Brougham said, it was not to be expected that he should be silent after what had passed that evening. The Noble Lord (Cochrane) had said, that he (Mr. B.) set up his opinion in competition with 500,000 of his countrymen, and that he had dared, for such was the Noble Lord's expression, that he had dared to slander the people of England, and treat them with derision. It was not very doubtful what impression was intended to be made out of doors by this attempt. In his place, where the assertions were made, he would say they were false. He would not talk to them of their grievances, and bewilder them at the same time with niceties of history, and antiquarian questions of doubtful authenticity, and of no importance to their present condition! He would blame those who manufactured these pernicious doctrines. They were told by these wretches, that 1200 years ago we had a perfect Constitution (when this country was divided into separate districts, under separate governors). Why, they know nothing of the Constitution in those days—it did not

exist; and yet, exclaimed the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, these examiners of our Constitution—these learned researchers into antiquity, rise up with their little nostrum in their hands, and their blunders in their mouths, and tell us you must, if you are honest, subscribe to the true doctrine of the true Reformers—who know what the Constitution was 200 years before it existed! Such were the sentiments foisted into the petitions; but he was far from believing that the delusion had spread so far and wide as had been represented, though hundreds, yea thousands of petitions, had come up to the House.

Lord Cochrane said, knowing the manner in which these petitions originated, he felt it his duty to say, that the person who had prepared them, was one of the most worthy men in existence, and he had therein stated the sentiments which he and the people sincerely believed.—As to the attack which had been made upon himself, it would fall like a blunt arrow, or like the stone thrown at the coach on a recent occasion, which did not penetrate the glass.

Sir Samuel Romilly would vote for the reception of the petition, although he acknowledged that it was the duty of Members to read before they presented them; but the people must not be denied a hearing, because those to whom they had entrusted their complaints neglected to peruse them.

Lord Lascelles observed, that many petitions on the subject of Reform had been signed in that part of the country which he had the honour to represent. There was some distinction between the language of these petitions, and the sentiments of the petitioners. The people were suffering, and they wished to embody their grievances in a memorial to the Legislature, consequently they signed these petitions; but they must not be regarded as maintaining the sentiments of the noisy demagogues who proposed them. He did not like contests between the house and the people, and would recommend that the petitions should be received, because he believed they had been drawn up purposely for rejection.

After some further observations the petition was brought up, read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Brougham thought it highly desirable that the House should counteract the pernicious effects of the absurd doctrines which were in circulation. The blunders if they were blunders, about universal suffrage, were calculated to do essential mischief to the sacred rights of the Constitution, bewildering the fancies of the uninformed, and deluding them with visionary

theories, which, if ever reduced to practice, the country would be reduced to destruction. What he alluded to was, the gross absurdity of its being held out to the people as their right, according to the ancient Constitution, and the mischievous tendency of telling them that they are despoiled of this privilege by the great ones of the land. When he heard that universal suffrage was the ancient and imprescriptible right of the Constitution, which our ancestors bled to maintain, he should like to see the history from whose pages these notions were obtained; he never met with them anywhere, and the book would be a great curiosity. Was it in the time of King John, or King Charles, that universal suffrage was established? Why, in those times, the persons who really did vote, enjoyed the right from actually holding a number of individuals in a state of villenage. He thought the House would do well to take some measures to dispel these false notions from the minds of the people, not by telling them that such questions were above their comprehension, but by a dispassionate examination of the subject, which should set forth the absurdities and nonsense which were afloat through the country.

*February 24.* Lord Cochrane brought in a Petition from Mr. Hunt, explaining his conduct previous to the Meeting in Spa-fields.—Ordered to lie on the table.

*March 12.*—On the motion of Sir F. Burtlett, the Adjourned Debate on the Reform Petitions was ordered to be resumed.

On the Clerks bringing up some of these Petitions—

The Speaker informed the House that, since the former evening of the debate, he had caused the several Petitions brought in by the Hon. Baronet, to be sorted and arranged according to their respective classification. The total number amounted to 547; of these, one was without any name; two without names attached to the particular sheet of the petition; twenty-eight with the same words as those in the Petition from the parish of Quick, which the House rejected on the 29th January last; 468 printed. Besides these, there were eleven like the Halifax Petition, and four like the Holingwood Petition. The remaining thirteen were in various other forms. The first question then for debate was, as to the one without any signature—was that to be read?

Lord Castlereagh moved that this, as it was a mere nonentity, should be rejected; which motion was agreed to. The two Petitions without names attached to the

same sheet, then shared the same fate. The next class consisted of twenty-eight Petitions, similar to that from Quick, which had been rejected.

On the question that they do lie on the table,

Sir F. Burtlett could not understand what were the precise words to which the House objected in petitions. The objectionable part of the petition from Quick was, that it stated that House not to be the constitutional representative of the people. Why, that was the very complaint of the people; and in what other language could they demand a Reform in that House? How else could they describe the foundation of their argument? The Hon. Baronet reviewed the various objections urged against the form of the petitions, and complained of such a verbal acrimony, when the grievances alleged were self-evident and notorious.

Mr. Wynne read an extract from one of the petitions, which stated that the House had treated with contempt the constitutional petitions of the people. He also adverted to the needless abuse and irrelevant matter which some of the petitions contained. He would therefore move as an amendment to the motion already made, that these petitions, instead of being at once simply negatived, be rejected. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Elliot rose at the same time, to second this amendment.

Lord Cochrane defended the different meetings for reform throughout the country from the imputation of being riotous; the contrary was the fact.

Mr. Martin thought the House might receive the petitions.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote thought it was not very courteous to reject the petitions for an informality in their language. What stronger instance of the indifference, if not contempt, of the House to the prayers of the people could be given, than the deserted state of the benches? Now, when more than 500 petitions were about to be discussed, Gentlemen appeared to be almost entirely absent from their duty, and enjoying themselves at their dinners.

Sir F. Burtlett lamented that while the Treasury Benches appeared so fully attended, he looked round him in vain for those from whom he would more naturally expect assistance on the present question. Much had been said about the impropriety of sending Petitions about the country for signatures; but was not that the very mode pursued by Ministers themselves? Did they not frame Petitions and Declarations, and send them about for signatures, to bankers' shops and other places where their requests could not be refused? But

every thing was fair on their parts, and foul on the part of the people. Gentlemen, however, may rail, but they "Could not rail away the seal from the bond." He complimented Major Cartwright, whom he considered as a good-hearted Englishman, and ridiculed the idea of his having the magical power of inducing a numerous persons in the country, not acquainted with him, to attach their signatures to Petitions sent by him, unless the sentiments contained in them were conformable with their own.

The next question was, That the FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY EIGHT petitions be now read.

Mr. W. Wynne said, that the rule for rejecting printed petitions was made in 1656, was repeated in 1793, and had so lately as in 1813, been again asserted, upon the presentation of a printed petition by the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett).

Sir F. Burdett contended that the order of 1656 applied to private petitions. The Prince Regent and the House of Lords received petitions, and why should that House refuse them?

Lord Castlereagh was fully satisfied that the persons who had prepared the petitions in question, had drawn them up in an objectionable form, for the very purpose of getting them rejected.

After some observations from Mr. Smyth, Sir E. Brydges, and Mr. Bowell, against the Petitions, and from Mr. P. Moore, who expressed himself warmly in their favour, the House divided; for receiving them, 6; Against them, 58; Majority, 52.

#### POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, April 28, 1817.*

The speculations of men have always reference to futurity. Those who interest themselves in public affairs are never satisfied with reporting what they already know; but must be continually engaged in prying into that which attracts their anticipation. And yet nothing is so common, as to hear the most sagacious confess the deceptions they have formerly experienced. They did hope this—and they did hope that:—they expected things would turn out so and so: but they took another course, better or worse, as the case may be.

We can calculate the flowings of the tide; but not the "tide in the affairs of men"; we can forecast eclipses, but not the conjunctions and oppositions of the interests of states, or of statesmen, of empires and

dominions. At this moment, it should seem to all philanthropic citizens that the preservation of peace was the duty and the interest of all men; and yet, there are not wanting those who cherish a lurking hope of misunderstandings which may lead to serious consequences. They will find them in the north; if baffled there, they seek for them in the east, if the east will not gratify them, they turn to the west.

These are restless spirits; not a few to whom we are indebted for such imaginations have been obliged to quit their former connexions: "the world is not their friend, nor the world's law"; careless therefore, what mischiefs they occasion, they endeavour to regain a kind of importance, no matter by what means.

If we consider Europe geographically, we find in Sweden obscure rumours which nobody knows what to make of. While on one hand, it is affirmed that plots have been formed for the arrestation, and even murder, of the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) and his son; on the other hand, no credible particulars have as yet reached the public; and what has been said, has also been denied;—authentic intelligence—there is none.

Our readers know our opinion on the feelings likely to be cherished by a great part of the Swedish nation; and we derived our intelligence from the best of sources, at the time. That these have essentially changed, we do not believe, but, we believe, that whenever the partizans we allude to think proper to execute their schemes, they will be conducted with greater carefulness, than those have been which lately have found their way into newspaper circulation. The most suspicious circumstance, if we rightly conjecture, is the boast not long ago made by Sweden of being on the best terms with Russia.

As to Russia herself, the conspicuous part she has lately acted has brought her under the difficulty of a kind of obligation to continue to justify her exaltation among the potentates of the world, and especially of Europe. The chain of posts with which she has almost surrounded the Turkish empire is notorious; and not less suspicious;—but the suspicion has reached the Divan, and the sons of the crescent are examining their frontier fortresses, which, for them is a great labour, and not to be undertaken without cause. Suspicion has pointed still further east; and we have some information which tends towards



that quarter; but on the whole we hope that peace will prevail, and that none of the Asiatic empires will have occasion to appeal to British treaties and friendship.

The finances of Russia have been outstripped by those of Prussia; and it should seem as if the opinion formerly stated in our pages would be verified, that Prussia would be the first state in Europe to restore her finances to order and credit. That every effort for that purpose would be made, cannot be doubted. The army also will be, if not kept up to its war standard, yet recruited as opportunity offers, to a respectable amount; the prudence of this is obvious, though we hope it is superfluous. As to any new constitution to be formed for Prussia; we have our doubts; it may be agreed to, or it may cause divisions; it may be eventually beneficial, or directly the contrary; even the Prussians, themselves, are divided in their opinions; and we may say, with Sir Roger de Coverley "much may be said on both sides."

DENMARK is at quiet, so far as we know, though little pleased, it may be thought, with some things lately experienced. We consider her as being not an unconcerned spectator of the course of affairs in Sweden; nor of any commercial exertions making, or to be made, by any of the neighbouring ports in Germany. In fact, commerce is of great consequence to Denmark; and we hope she will steer clear of the folly of non-importation edicts; which are certainly non exportation edicts, at the same time; whether so intended or not. An example of this, or we are greatly mistaken, will ere long be discovered in Sweden.

HOLLAND, or rather the kingdom of the Netherlands, though imbued, undoubtedly, with the usual selfishness of commerce, yet too well understands the real maxims of mercantile dealings to be easily seduced to adopt such errors, though appearances may be saved towards a starving people, and amidst the difficulties of contending interests. A toll lately laid, very unadvisedly, on shipping resorting to Antwerp has been taken off, and the officer who enforced it has been reprimanded. The birth of a Prince in the House of Orange, will do much to please the Belgians; but, princes of that illustrious House should be born at the Hague, say the Hollanders.

AUSTRIA holds her head high, as an Empire, entitled to much consideration. She is doing all in her power to increase

her manufactories, her commerce, and her mercantile connexions. What Venice has been we know; and some incident may restore that city of islands to her ancient splendor. Neither is the port of Trieste, or the means of ship-building possessed by Austria, to be wholly despised: they are not equal to what some countries enjoy; but diligence, skill and perseverance, may do much. Austria still suffers in her finances: what may ensue should disturbances break out in her neighbourhood, exceeds the limited discovery of human foresight.

FRANCE is an object to which the eyes of all Europe have so long been directed, that we almost think it strange to have nothing striking to introduce respecting her. We trust that she meditates peace, for we cannot discover her interest in provoking any of her neighbours. It is worthy of remark, that when the public funds were extremely low, the Bank actions maintained a respectable price, and fell, comparatively, very little:—at the present moment, when the public funds are higher than they have been for a long while, the Bank Actions, though they do rise, yet they do not keep pace with the funds. We infer that commerce is much more steady in France than politics; and that it will contribute essentially to the preservation of peace, in which state alone commerce can flourish.

The feeling of the public mind is gradually approaching toward that tone of loyalty, which every well wisher to that distracted country must desire. Not that the people, and especially the army, has forgot former prejudices, altogether, but that they find the terrors of a tranquil Government, not quite so unbearable as they had been taught to expect. They find that peace has its charms, and its enjoyments, at least equal to war, while the satisfaction of retaining their sons by their fire sides, instead of sending them to slaughter, maintains feelings equally laudable and natural, in every heart and bosom.

Spain has for a long while past exhibited the spectacle of a government at its wit's end. It was, certainly, very difficult to convince Spain that such was her appearance; but at length, she seems to have arrived at a conviction of the fact. She finds her resources not inexhaustible, nor unassailable in their most vulnerable parts. She is distressed. Report affirms that she has cast her eyes toward Britain for aid.



sistance; it may be so; but Britain has enough to do at this moment to take care of herself, and she cannot afford to an alien more than her compliments and her compassion. So far as Spain is concerned, we know not what may be the issue; but, thus it usually is, when the Sovereign is *excessively* pious.

Far be it from us to say a single syllable in derogation of personal piety; but this is certain, that the duties attached to a Crown demand something very different from a talent for embroidering petticoats, though such vestments may be destined to the honour of the Virgin Mary, herself. The priesthood may, perchance find a satisfaction in having such *doings* to boast of, but the true patriot will blush at the recollection of them. A King should not be ridden by priests. He may take all proper care of the Church, without demeaning himself to offices equally unbefitting a man and majesty.

The confusion in the Spanish American provinces surpasses our comprehension. We wish that both parties were tired of the work of blood: Humanity demands the cessation of such bitter and sanguinary contentions. If right reason might have an influence, that, too, demands the same cessation. But we fear, that, while the angry passions of man are let loose, as they are in Spanish America at this moment, that the wisdom of an angel would be baffled in the attempt to stem the torrent of mischief now raging in that part of the Trans-Atlantic hemisphere.

As to the United States of North America, we take on trust what Mr. Monroe the new President, informs us in his inaugural Speech on the subject of their prosperity. Prosperous, may they be, while they envy not the Prosperity of others; but whenever that accursed passion, envy, disturbs them, their Prosperity, can no longer be an object of good wishes. It cannot escape observation, that, if Mr. Monroe's Presidency should prove unfortunate, the Speech he has delivered will become evidence against him: it will prove that he received his charge in good plight, to whatever condition his measures, and proceedings may reduce it.

At length we "homeward turn our weary way." The concerns of Britain are so numerous that scarcely is it in the power of Hope, to flatter herself that all should go right. We are still without that information from China, which may guide our judgment on the causes, the facts, and the

consequences of what report has stated from that quarter. It is probable, that much will be found to have been exaggerated. An article of a Commercial nature will interest the Custom-house guards of our coasts, more than any other description of men in the Kingdom, we mean the number of tea ships at Canton.

In India, expectation is on the tip-toe. That there is a necessity for chastising some of the Marhatta powers, and checking predatory incursions is generally felt: that it may not be in our power to direct the events of a war with those people, nor close it at our pleasure, is also felt; and till something absolutely insufferable — of a more Governmental nature, than a mere inroad, which may readily be disavowed, can be substantiated, it may be the part of Prudence to postpone the seeking of redress by hostile means. This, however, we conjecture, is rather in embryo at present, than absolutely decided on: time will shew whether our conjecture is correct.

At home, affairs are certainly looking rather upward than downward. Agriculture has as much to cheer it, in prospect, as it has had for many years, at this season: and Commerce finds her commodities in very decent demand for exportation; certainly, too, the major part of them, the principal of them, have considerably risen in price. This is favourable in more senses than one; for as a great proportion of these commercial transactions are orders from the Continent, they shew that the Continental customers are not quite so limited in their prices — and in their means, as they have been.

If the Continent should speedily become only decently wealthy, its dealings with Britain will become more advantageous.

At this moment, the Continent, in common with ourselves, is losing a portion of its population by emigration. This may have two effects, those who depart may have reasons different from mere discontent with their condition, in a commercial point of view; their country, therefore, may be more quiet without them; and those who remain may find more and better employment, after the departure of their more adventurous compatriots.

We have heard little or nothing lately of tumults; but we are exceedingly sorry to learn, that at home, as well as abroad, penury has introduced disease. Disease, thus introduced, is one of the most fatal scourges of human life. We trust that it will be met with promptitude in our own island; and

that the supplies necessary to check it, will not be withheld by any grudging, or even sparing hand.

How far this consideration may have influenced the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we know not. It is understood that he proposes to lend to the various parishes who need it the assistance of Government credit, in order to facilitate their raising of money to employ their poor. As this is not an operation entirely new to other of our concerns, and as in those cases, the knowledge that money might be raised superseded the necessity for raising the money, it is hoped that something of the same kind may take place again; and that the general employment of the poor by regular means may occasion a very agreeable disappointment to the extent of the plan.

The Bank has given notice of its readiness to pay in cash its small notes, issued more than a twelvemonth ago; this may be added to the hopeful symptoms of prosperity approaching. Political reasons, certainly, suspended cash payments at the Bank; political reasons may command the resumption of them. We must now wait the Financial Statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,—which, it is understood, will not include either a new loan, or additional taxation.

## Commercial Chronicle.

### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, April 20, 1817.*

The productions of various parts are seldom so perfect as to require no skill in the manufacture, to render them suitable for the purposes to which the consumer intends to apply them. Of this, the Article WINE is a striking instance. In its natural state, and when recent, the best of wines are but imperfect liquors; or as the term is, equally elegant and grammatical, “the red wines are quite green.” They need a portion of brandy, and some of them a considerable portion, to ensure their keeping till in a state of maturity; till their arrival at a due age. Report affirms, that Ireland furnishes to Portugal an extensive supply of Whisky as a substitute for Brandy; and it appears to be sufficiently credible, that good whisky should produce a better effect, under skilful management, than bad brandy.

The inferiority of the last season's vintage, as well in France, as elsewhere; was likely to furnish Brandy not less inferior in the requisite qualities; and it is well known that Brandies in the London Market rose in price, greatly. The difference acted as a premium on a less congenial spirit; but one which, as those in the secret affirm, makes equally good wine, though its flavour is not so delicate, in the opinion of careful judges. Who knows what the consequences of this may prove? Alder berries from Covent Garden market, and whisky from Ireland, to make wine in Portugal!—why may we not as well save the freight, and import genuine Port from our cellars at home? What is it, that England cannot supply to foreign countries?

By the bye, the consumption of Cape Wine has increased greatly, on account of the low price at which it can be afforded; and although it certainly retains, as yet, too much of a watery flavour, yet, we learn, that the improvement it receives from standing some time in the cask from which old Madeira has been drawn, is so considerable, that good judges have been deceived by it. A more careful selection of the fruit from which it is made;—a longer time taken in the country, to allow for its ripening, with proper care at home, will ensure to this Article a reputation, and demand, which, in time, may render this Wine colony of no little importance to a state that cannot boast of its own productions, now, though formerly its wines were in the highest favour at the Court of France, itself.

SUGARS are in greater demand than the stocks in the warehouses can readily supply; in consequence, a parcel newly arrived has been caught at, at prices considerably higher, than were previously current. This has proved a disadvantage to old sugars; which have been offered on favourable terms; but the buyers, looking forward to the arrival of more from the islands, will not make offers for the old. It is understood, that the supply last year is reduced 5,000 warehoused casks below what it was at the time corresponding with the present. Had it been equal to the then statement, the article must have lowered in value; at present, all that is certain is, that it is not likely to rise.

This will be more satisfactorily ascertained when raw sugars come more freely to market. The first holders will find themselves in fortune's way; especially if their goods prove to be of the higher qualities; those at present offering being of the

lower qualities, and not exceeding 10,000 hbd., and 5,000 tierces; these are not proper for the refined market; which, nevertheless, is well supplied with goods except fine lumps, which are still scarce, and consequently command disproportionate prices. Loaves of every description are low; and compared with the foregoing, are exceedingly low. They are not, however, likely to be lower; and possibly may experience a turn in their favour, should the new sugars be delayed by any accidents.

The demand for foreign SUGARS has somewhat revived.

COFFEE has recovered from the depression it has suffered, under the immense quantity brought to market by the East India Company. The public sales have improved 2s. to 3s. per cwt. of middling or superior qualities; nor has the advantage rested with the British only; for foreign goods according to their merit, experienced the like or even a greater augmentation. Extensive parcels of Jamaica coffee realized good ordinary 70s. to 72s. fine ordinary 75s. to 76s. good middling 87s. and upwards. East India coffee not much in request; prices nearly stationary. The private demand for coffee, has also been increasing, and the prices more favourable.

COTTON has been affected at Liverpool by the numerous arrivals, amounting to 8,459 bags. This has caused the trade to purchase very sparingly; and of consequence the market has been dull, to say the least of it. In many kinds the prices have declined from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. The sales may amount for the last week to 3,500 bags. In London the sales by auction might amount to 1,200 bags, besides those by private contract. Some kinds of cotton continue scarce, as Orleans, and these the holders find no difficulty in disposing of at the current value. The general prices, however, are rather on the whole a shade lower; especially, as further supplies are expected.

The little business lately effected in Tobacco has been done rather at limited prices. The export has not amounted to anything worth notice; and has been felt in a trivial degree.—The home trade may be taken at an average of 8d. to 10d. per lb.

INDIGO is now on sale at the India House to a considerable amount. The holders have not realized the prices to which they had raised their expectations; yet on the whole the prices are, so far as can be deter-

mined at present, considerably above those of the last sale.

The prices of Fish OILS have rather given way, within these few days, and the demand has much diminished. Rape and Linseed Oils have also experienced a decline; but these are expected to revive. There is no rough TURPENTINE now on sale; and SPIRITS have experienced a rise in price. HEMP, also, has experienced a rise; and the demand is improving, which we consider as a favourable symptom for our commerce in general; the improvement of the Shipping Interest, will imply that of many other branches of Commerce.

The PROVISION Market continues much as before; that is to say, prime parcels of BEEF and PORK continue in good demand; are very far from being plentiful, and therefore command fair prices;—while at the same time inferior parcels of PORK, especially, may be forced off by means of low prices, to the little advantage of the holders, and probably to no advantage to the original dealers. While this shews the advantage of a good commodity, it is but fair that those who supply the Public well should reap their reward; while the negligent must suffer, for their negligence. BACON remains steady; and fine butter in request; inferior very heavy, as might be expected.

#### PRICE OF BULLION. £. s. d.

Portugal gold in coin	.....	3	19	0
New Doubloons	.....	5	16	0
New Dollars	.....	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard Silver, in bars	.....	0	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has been altogether the reverse of what might have been expected at this season of the year. Instead of the April showers, which have been proverbially said to produce May flowers, we have had an uncommon series of dry weather; with the appearance of rain, but not the reality,

Stock is in middling demand. The price of good draught horses has improved of late. The general concerns of the farm are rather hopeful than otherwise, but the enormous weight of the poor is felt in many places to be extremely oppressive.

The corn has generally looked well; but the want of rain is unfavourable to the springing up of that part of it which was late sown. In all probability, a wet May will produce its usual effects and cause a rapid but unsightly progress.

**Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.**

**BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, March 15.**

Bowen B. High-street, Portsmouth, tailor.  
Smethurst H. Oldham, Lancaster, hatter

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

Sudren G. Sudren, Torton, Lancaster, bleachers.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Adams L. and J. Barker, Doncaster, York, iron founders. Sol. Mason, Gray's Inn.

Brown J. Cock-hill, Ratcliffe-highway, slopseller. Sols. Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.

Clements J. Newport, Monmouth, shopkeeper. Sol. Platt, New Boswell-court.

Clarke R. East Dereham, Nor.olk, innkeeper. Sols. Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.

Daniel C. Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire, victualler. Sol. Dawson, Saville-place, New Burlington-street.

Dutton T. King-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. Sols. Oakley and Co. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Gee W. Leeds, Yorkshire, hosier. Sols. Tottie and Co. Foultry.

Game W. Enfield, Middlesex, shopkeeper. Sol. Hamerton, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

Hilling S. J. Norwich, jeweller and hardwareman. Sols. Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Woodburn J. Millthorpe, Westmoreland, timber merchant. Sol. Addison, Staple Inn.

Pearson T. North Shields, Northumberland, linen and woollen draper. Sols. Robinson and Co. Austin-friars.

Wells J. Poland-street, Oxford-street, cheesemonger. Sol. Phipps, Weaver's Hall, Basinghall-street.

Wiffin W. jun. Lavenham, Suffolk, grocer. Sols. Wiglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn.

**CERTIFICATES, April 5.**

S. Sams, Bathwick, Somersetshire, bookseller. W. Bullock, Bread street-hill, wine and beer merchant. J. Richardson, Kirkby Kendal, Westmoreland, house carpenter. S. Hambain, Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire, innholder. J. Warburton, Hardwick Mill, Herefordshire, miller. W. Clark, Warley, Yorkshire, seedsman. T. Evans, Liverpool, linen draper. S. Best, Norwich, upholsterer. T. Brown, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. W. Bayliff, Manchester, calico printer. J. Farror, Birmingham, dealer. J. and G. Todd, Liverpool, tailors. G. Bristow, Golden-square, warehouseman. W. Wale, Fetter-lane, coal merchant. J. P. de Roure, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant. S. Joseph and W. Hughes, Throgmorton-street, merchant. W. Woodcock, Preston, merchant. B. Hooper, Fenchurch-street, stationer. G. and S. Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers. E. Graham, Birchin-lane, broker.

**BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, March 15.**

Marshall H. G. Chester, carpenter.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.**

Turner M. Cannon-street Road, Middlesex, stone mason.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Brookes W. Paternoster Row, silk manufacturer. Sol. Blacklow, Frith street, Soho.

Brown E. and T. Hindle, Blackburn, Lancaster, grocers. Sol. Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Cree R. Plymouth Dock, linen draper. Sols. Darke and Co. Chancery lane.

Charleton F. J. Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. Sols. Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Hanby M. Huddersfield, York, liquor merchant. Sols. Exley and Co. Fumival's Inn.

Harris J. late of Worcester, baker. Sol. Platt, New Boswell-court.

Lancaster J. Whitley Lower, York, woollen cloth manufacturer. Sol. Battye, Chancery lane.

Morrice D. Tenby, Pembroke, rope maker. Sol. Bigg, Southampton buildings.

Plaistow J. and G. Plaistow, Liverpool, coopers. Sol. Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Willey W. Leicester, draper. Sols. Burley and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

**CERTIFICATES, April 8.**

R. Branthwaite, late of Pillgwenilly, Monmouth, coal merchant. J. Taylor, Heath Charnock, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer.

R. Constable, Wandsworth, Surrey, carpenter.

R. Jupe, jun. late of Castle street, Leicester, square, and of St. Martin's court, Middlesex, lace dealer.

W. Hool, late of Burton in Kent, Westomland, saddler. A. Northcott, Lloyd's Coffee House, London, underwriter.

J. Osborn, York-row, Kennington, Surrey, oilman. W. Wilson, Portland place, Middlesex, music dealer.

J. Appleton, late of North Shields, ship owner. E. Green, Dartford, Kent, linen draper.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, March 22.**

Barnes W. Liverpool, merchant.

Holloway B. Bridgewater, Somerset, draper and tailor.

Wilkin S. Norfolk, miller.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Abrahams L. late of New York, but now of Craven buildings, Drury lane, glass merchant. Sol. Charter, Cook's court.

Bradley S. Chester, carpenter. Sols. Edge and Co. Norfolk street, Strand.

Binion J. Edward street, Portman square, ironmonger. Sol. Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford Row.

Breeze W. Stafford, potter. Sol. Wilson, Temple.

Chear J. Chester, miller. Sols. Milne and Co. Temple.

Cottrell R. Duke street, Manchester square, painter and glazier. Sol. Pearce, Paternoster Row.

Dark S. Heddington, Wilts, farmer. Sol. Nethersole, Essex street, Strand.

Davies J. Poppin's court, Fleet street, printer. Sol. Topping, Greville street.

Etheridge J. Southampton, shoe maker. Sol. Willis and Co. Warrford court.

Galey J. and W. Galey, Birmingham, brush makers. Sol. Chilton, Chancery lane.

Grafton E. Liverpool, earthenware dealer. Sols. Bunce and Co. Temple.

Henriques J. Cheltenham, jeweller. Sol. Hunter, Millman street, Bedford Row.

Hearn J. Cornwall, ironmonger. Sols. Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Halcrow S. Trafalgar square, Middlesex, mariner. Sols. Courteen and Co. Walbrook.

Morris T. Tenby, Pembroke, rope maker. Sol. Bigg, Southampton buildings.

Matthews J. Harefield, Middlesex, shopkeeper. Sol. Wood, Dean street, Soho.

Noves R. Wilts, paper maker. Sol. Millett, Temple.

Panton W. Goddington, Oxford, baker. Sol. Chilton, Chancery lane.

Pearson J. Portsmouth, draper. Sols. Briggs and Co. Essex street, Strand.



Parsons R. Swansea, iron master. Sols. Briggs and Co. Essex street, Strand.  
 factorer. Sols. Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place.

Steel J. Devon, shoe maker. Sol. Walker, New Inn.

Thomas P. Mitre court, merchant. Sol. Hirst. Milk street

Taylor A. North Shields, sail maker. Sol. Watt, Broad street

#### CERTIFICATES, April 12.

S. Kethero, Mansel Lacy, Hertford, miller.  
 T. Parfet, Bath, mason. T. Lea, Liverpool, money scrivener. R. Humphrys, Old Jewry, taylor. O. S. Gray, New York Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, tavern keeper. R. Smith, Pendleton, Lancaster, dyer. J. Gannar, Worcester, boot and shoe maker. W. Geyton, Bideford, Devon, shopkeeper. W. Ronalds, Tadcaster, York, flax dresser. J. Day and J. Spraiswill, Tavistock street, Covent Garden, drapers. T. Holt God lming, Surrey, cabinet maker. J. White, Bridstow, Devonshire, horse dealer. C. S. Boden, Minorities, insurance broker. W. and W. T. Timbrell, Grange Walk, Bermondsey, leather factors. H. Laugher, Birmingham, button maker.

#### BANKRUPTS, March 25.

Baines T. Preston, Lancaster, coal merchant. Sol. Windle, John street, Bedford Row  
 Beech J. Stone, Stafford, linen draper. Sols. Wright and Co. Temple

Carter W. late of Bragbury House, Hertford, dealer. Sol. Charley, Mark lane

Drew R. late of Bourdeaux, in France, but now of Bradninch, Devon, merchant. Sol. Bruton, Broad street

House S. Wendlebury, Oxford, victualler. Sols. Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane

Hopcott D. Hereford, dealer in wool. Sol. Taylor, Featherstone buildings

Henson S. Nottingham, bill broker. Sols. Enfield and Co. Nottingham

Lea T. Stapenhill, Derby, dealer. Sols. Lowe and Co. Temple

Matthews E. Chester, saddler. Sols. Philpot and Co. Temple

Marsh T. Liverpool, spirit dealer. Sol. Chester, Staple Inn

Muir A. Leeds, York, linen draper. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden

Marshall J. King's Head court, Newgate street, linen draper. Sol. Christoph, Child's place, Temple Bar

Nash R. late of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, seed crusher. Sol. Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark

Parsley P. J. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, baker. Sols. Windus and Co. Chancery lane

Parker R. Manchester, victualler. Sol. Ellis, Chancery lane

Pagett G. late of York street, Westminster, plumber and glazier. Sol. Oldham, Earl street, Blackfriars

Spiers J. late of Birmingham, linen draper. Sol. Egerton, Gray's Inn

Steevens W. Bristol, coal merchant. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple

Todd G. Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. Sols. Raine and Co. Temple

Wright R. Egham, Surrey, innkeeper. Sols. Rogers and Co. Westminster

#### CERTIFICATES, April 15.

T. Lester, Hatton Garden, Holborn, hardwareman. G. Williams, Church Row, Middlesex, dealer. J. Battersby, Lower Shadwell, Middlesex, ship owner. J. Russell, late of

Otham, Kent, paper maker. R. Hamptoe, Birmingham, chandler. P. Messent, Aldermanbury, London, silk manufacturer. J. S. Celes, Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant. J. Watts, late of Manchester, draper. C. Christmas, the younger, Pall Mall, Middlesex, music seller. R. Percy, Blanford Forum, Dorset, and J. Force, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, auctioneers. T. Newman, Cheltenham, Gloucester, common brewer.

#### BANKRUPTICES ENLARGED, March 29.

Higson J. Frodsham, Chester, brewer.  
 Puley J. High-street, Poplar, grocer.

#### BANKRUPTS

Bates J. Halifax, merchant. Sol. Beckett, Noble street

Cooper H. J. Lamb's Conduit street, working jeweller. Sol. Wilson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Dowley J. Willow street, Bankside, corn merchant. Sol. Mymont, Great Surrey street

Dutton G. Brown's buildings, St. Mary Axe, cheese factor. Sols. Bunce and Co. Temple

Elliott C. Tiverton, Devon, innkeeper. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple

Geary W. Norwich, hosier. Sols. Edmunds and Co. Chancery lane

Jenkins J. Birmingham, builder. Sols. Baxter and Co. Furaival's Inn

Knott J. Manchester, manufacturer. Sols. Harvey and Co. St. Helen's place

Leader D. C. Coleman street, painter and glazier. Sol. Pope, Modford court, Fenchurch street

Perry C. S. Birmingham, coal dealer. Sol. Puntun, Wine Office-court, Fleet street

Pendray W. Bodmin, Cornwall, mercer. Sol. Makinson, Temple

Wroe J. Tong, York, worsted manufacturer. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden

Whitley J. Daw Green, York, vinner. Sols. Wilesworth and Co. Gray's Inn

Woolrich R. Wednesbury, Stafford, innholder. Sols. Long and Co. Gray's Inn

Waite W. Huddersfield, plumber and glazier. Sols. Atkinson and Co. Leeds

#### CERTIFICATES, April 19

T. Nicholls, Marlow, Herts, paper maker.

HA derson, Sunderland near the Sea, mercer and draper. O. S. Gray, Sweeting's Rents, Cornhill, tavern keeper. J. Favel, Thayer-street, St. Marylebone, haberdasher. J. Nacbar, jun. New Brompton, market gardener. W. Morley, Boylston, Derbyshire, carrier. S. Samson, Royal Exchange, Exchange broker.

J. Price, Launceston, Devonshire, money scrivener. J. Mitchell, Mollivant, Sussex, carpenter and wheelwright. J. Wainwright, Leeds, manufacturer. W. H. nrey, Loughborough, innkeeper. H. Smith, Blakeney, Norfolk, grocer and draper. W. Herbert, Wood-street, Cheap-side, silk manufacturer. W. Besly, jun. and B. Besly, Tiverton, Devon, me chanic. J. Duckler, of the Lodge, near Flamstead, Hertford, miller.

BANKRUPTICES ENLARGED, April 1.

Lloyd J. Treg, Hertford, surgeon.

Lewis R. P. and J. F. Morris, St. Martin's-lane, warehousemen.

Sykes W. Milk-street, London, silk manufacturer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Burrows Elizabeth and W. Burrows, Leeds, millers. Sol. Lake, Doggate-hill.

Brownson R. Manchester, calico manufacturer. Sol. Barber, Fetter-lane.



Cooper W. late of Shipdham, Norfolk, shop-keeper. *Sols.* Redit, King's Road, Bedford Row.  
 Farrant W. Strand, tailor. *Sols.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.  
 Griffith J. Carnarvon, woollen manufacturer. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Hall T. and J. Malkin, Compton, Derby, coach makers. *Sols.* Allen, Soho.  
 Levin L. W. Jewin-street, merchant. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.  
 Lovegrove R. late of Arborfield, Berks, farmer. *Sols.* Newbery, Reading.  
 Piper W. Hammersmith, barge builder. *Sols.* Upstone, Charles-street Middlesex Hospital.  
 Sadler F. Wilmslow, Chester, calico manufacturer. *Sols.* Hard and Co. Temple.  
 Shaw J. Manchester, cotton merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.  
 Smith D. jun. and J. Hampshire, Kirkburton, York, scribbling and fulling millers. *Sols.* Strangways, Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street.  
 Sandilands J. T. Twynning, Gloucester, money scrivener. *Sols.* Watts, Symond's Inn.  
 Tratham J. J. Falmouth, Cornwall, stationer and printer. *Sols.* Follet, Temple.  
 Wright C. H. Portsea, Hants, merchant. *Sols.* William. Red Lion-square.  
 Williams T. Claines, Worcester, victualler. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES, April 22

S. Waldegrave, Sewardstone, Essex, coach and postmaster. S. Elcock, Tottenham-court-road, warehouseman. F. Greenwood, late of Upper King-street, Middlesex, jeweller. J. Ward, Banbury, Oxford, grocer. G. James and H. Cox, Bristol, brandy merchants. M. Dodd, Change-alley, ship broker. J. Wainwright, Doncaster, York, grocer. J. Williams, Lower Coleman-street, Middlesex, paper stainer. E. J. Powell, Somerset, glazier. W. Earnsby, Bristol, baker. T. Bailey, late of Macclesfield, linen draper. J. Higginson, Manchester, innkeeper. W. Arle, Tottenham-court-road, saddler. W. Fenton and S. Lee, late of Leeds, York, merchants. H. Searle, late of the Strand, boot maker. J. Coles, West Smithfield, London, banker.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, April 5.

Cohen E. London, merchant.

## BANKRUPTS

Brown T. G. Westin, and J. Brown, Muscovy-court, Tower Hill, merchants. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's-place.  
 Bell J. Baildon, York, worsted manufacturer. *Sols.* Evans, Hatton Garden.  
 Clifford W. Stow on the Wold, Gloucester, stone mason. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.  
 Gardner N. Shelsley, Worcester, farmer. *Sols.* Lowndes and Co. Red Lion-square.  
 Hatfield R. Dewsbury, York, dealer. *Sols.* Evans, Hatton Garden.  
 Hamblin W. Wootton Underedge, Gloucester, clothier. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Love W. Huddersfield, York, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Ridley H. Orlington, Northumberland, wood-monger. *Sols.* Constable, Symond's Inn.  
 Slack J. Salford, Lancaster, printer. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.  
 Thomas G. Bristol, oilman. *Sols.* Taylor and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Tarn Mary and Sophia Tarn, late of Dover-street, Piccadilly, but now of Leamington,

Warwick, milliners. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Uhr R. A. late of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, now of Swan-lane, Thames-street, merchant. *Sols.* Wilson, Staple Inn.  
 Young W. Boston, Lincoln, victualler. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.

## CERTIFICATES, April 25.

J. Raine and B. Shout, Bagnigge Wells, London, brewers. T. Bohoe, Reading, Berks, painter. W. Walker, Allerton Grange, Leeds, farmer. T. Birch, jun. Wigan, Lancaster, linen manufacturer. G. Clarke, St. John-street, West Smithfield, shoe manufacturer. R. Gibson and W. Woodcock, New-street, Covent Garden, working jewellers. I. Levi, Thread-needle-street, merchant. Z. Gregory, Aston, Birmingham, builder.

## BANKRUPTS, April 8.

Arkwright J. Liverpool, woollen draper. *Sols.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.  
 Bell J. North Shields, common brewer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Barker J. and T. Barker, York, grocers. *Sols.* Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Caplin W. North Shields, ship owner. *Sols.* Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Clark T. and C. Gray, Keswick, Cumberland, nurseryman. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.  
 Davy W. Norwich, gun maker. *Sols.* King, Serjeant's Inn.  
 Dunn J. Hounslow, Middlesex, victualler. *Sols.* Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford Row.  
 Elmsin William, Peterborough, Northampton, *Sols.* Gregory, Maid-lane, Cheapside.  
 Gray J. Newcastle upon Tyne, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.  
 Heywood J. Rusholme, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Hanks J. Snaith, York, brandy merchant. *Sols.* Capes, Gray's Inn.  
 Jones G. Aston, Warwick, gun maker. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 King J. Yeovil, Somerset, bookseller. *Sols.* Wood, Richmond-buildings, Soho.  
 Lee S. Duke's-place, victualler. *Sols.* Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.  
 Leeming R. Wray, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.  
 Little J. Bales, farmer; J. Elliott, Eshgill, lead miner; J. Little, Highlee House, Cumberland, farmer; J. Elliott, Middleton, yeoman; T. Elliott, Dean Hole, farmer; S. Elliott, Durham, miner; T. Pullan, York, timber merchant; and W. Little, Durham, linen draper. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.  
 Major T. some time since of Folkestone, Kent, but now of Ostend, merchant. *Sols.* Egan and Co. Essex street, Strand.  
 Orme H. J. Liverpool, common brewer. *Sols.* Chester, Staple Inn.  
 Teasdale R. Cumberland, sheep dealer. *Sols.* Clennel, Staple Inn.

## CERTIFICATES, April 29.

J. Radcliffe, Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer. J. Thomas, Leadenhall-street, tailor. J. Pal-freeman, Mexborough, York, builder. G. Thorpe, Queen-street, Middlesex, wheelwright. R. Clark, St. Mary Hill, London, ship and insurance broker. J. Atkins, Norwood, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. J. Adams, Holywell-street, Middlesex, druggist.

## PRICES CURRENT, April 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt. 3	0	0	to 3	2	0	
Ditto pearl .....	3	12	0	3	16	0
Barilla .....	1	9	0	1	12	0
Brandy, Cognac, bond. gal. 0	7	0	0	7	2	0
Camphire, refined .. lb. 0	4	6	0	4	9	
Ditto unrefined .. cwt. 10	10	0	13	0	0	
Cochineal, fine black, lb. 1	10	0	1	12	0	
Ditto, East-India ....	0	3	6	0	5	0
Coffee, fine bond.... cwt. 4	15	0	5	0	0	
Ditto ordinary .....	3	6	0	3	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. 0	1	9	0	2	0	
Ditto Jamaica ....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna .. 0	1	5	0	1	8	
Ditto East-India 0	1	0	0	1	6	
Currants, Zant.... cwt.. 4	18	0	5	0	0	
Elephants' Teeth .....	20	0	25	0	0	
Scrivelles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, Riga .....	ton	65	0	67	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	53	0	0	55	0	0
Galls, Turkey.... cwt. 9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geneva, Holi bond. gal. 0	3	8	0	4	0	
Ditto, English.....	0	13	6	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt. 10	0	0	12	0	0	
Hemp, Riga, .....	ton	43	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg ..	42	0	0	41	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India ....	0	4	4	0	8	6
Iron British bars .. ton	9	10	0	10	0	0
Ditto Swedish C.N.D. 21	10	0	22	0	0	
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs..... ton	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red .....	ton	21	0	0	0	0
Ditto white .... ton	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood .....	ton	8	5	0	8	10
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt. 0	0	0	6	6	0	
Mahogany .....	ft.	0	1	8	0	2
Oil, Lucca... 24 gal. jar	16	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	3	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale .....	28	0	0	34	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	66	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt. 0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom.... cwt. 4	14	0	5	0	0	
Rice, Carolina bond ..	1	16	0	2	4	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal. 0	3	9	0	4	2	
Ditto Leeward Island 0	2	10	0	3	0	
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. 2	9	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb. 2	8	0	3	6	0	
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	2	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	1	17	6	2	18	0
Ditto .....	2	17	6	2	18	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	4	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks..... cwt.	4	19	0	5	6	
Tobacco, Maryland, lb. 0	0	8	0	1	3½	
Ditto Virginia .....	0	0	7	0	1	1½
Wax, Guinea..... cwt.	8	10	0	0	0	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	70	0	0	9	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	43	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon.....	44	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....	55	0	0	70	0	0
Ditto Mountain.....	30	0	0	33	0	0
Ditto Calcevela .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry..... butt	28	0	0	46	0	0
Ditto Claret .....	15	0	0	45	0	0

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. April 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield .... Div. 61....	100	—	—	—	—
Coventry .... (Div. 441) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Croydon .....	4	—	—	—	—
Cruan .....	1	1	0	0	0
Ellemere and Chester (D 41) ..	60	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction .... (Div. 41) ..	170	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry .....	50	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	—	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield .....	10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon .....	17	—	—	—	—
Lancaster..... Div. 11 ....	17	10	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford ..... Div. 311 ..	420	—	—	—	—
Peakforest .....	63	—	—	—	—
Shropshire ..... Div. 41 ..	78	—	—	—	—
Stratford .....	10	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway .....	0	—	—	—	—
Docks.					
East India..... Div. 71....	135	—	—	—	—
London ..... Div. 31....	60	—	—	—	—
West India .... Div. 101....	175	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Atlas ..... 50 5 pd. ....	2	2	—	—	—
Eagle ..... 50 5 pd. ....	—	—	—	—	—
Hope ..... 50 5 pd. ....	2	2	—	—	—
Imperial ..... 500 50 pd. ..	63	—	—	—	—
London Ship .....	78	5	0	0	0
Albion ..... 500 sh. £50 pd. 32	with Div.	—	—	—	—
Royal Exchange .. Div. 10 ..	225	—	—	—	—
County .....	—	—	—	—	—
Rock ..... 20... 2 pd. ....	2	2	—	—	—
Birmingham Life .. 1001 pd ..	—	—	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Grand Junction .....	23	—	—	—	—
Kent 100 pd. (Div. 21)....	34	—	—	—	—
London Bridge.... Div. 21. 10s	44	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford ....	20	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington ..	11	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6 ..	36	—	—	—	—
South London .....	20	—	—	—	—
West Middlesex .....	22	—	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Waterloo .. 100s. all pd. ....	19	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities Div. 8 ..	50	—	—	—	—
Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd. div	71. 25	—	—	—	—
Vauxhall 100 pd. ....	31	10	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs. ....	16	16	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs. ....	—	—	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs. ....	9	10	—	—	—
Mines.					
Beeralstone .... 38 pd. ....	7	—	—	—	—
Butspill ..... 10 pd. ....	5	—	—	—	—
Great Hewas.... 45 pd. ....	1	15	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Auction Mart .....	1	15	—	—	—
Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 13....	12	—	—	—	—
East London .. 1001 sh. ....	60	—	—	—	—
Globe .. 1001 sh. all paid Div	61. 113	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds 100 sh. all pd. ...	72	—	—	—	—
Gloucester and Berkley.....	40	—	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Com pd 2	Dis	—	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p.	—	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14 pd. ...	—	—	—	—	—
Union Fire and Life .....	200	6	22	10	—
Worcester and Birmingham ..	20	—	—	—	—

Ab  
Afr  
Am  
Bel  
Braz  
Ham  
Cadi  
Cau  
Cape  
Cons  
East  
  
Franc  
Gib  
Gotte  
Green  
Holla  
Hond  
Jama  
Leewe  
Madei  
Malta  
Malag  
Newfo  
Portm  
River  
South  
Stockh

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock	Noon	11 o'clock	Height of	Dryness
	Morning.		Night.	Barome.	by Leslie's
				Inches.	Hygrom.
Mar 21	27	42	27	29.80	45 Fair
22	26	44	32	31.40	Fair
23	32	44	42	30.36	Fair
24	42	53	45	29.25	Cloudy
25	46	55	40	27.32	Showy
26	45	54	39	27.22	Cloudy
27	39	45	36	29.36	Fair
28	40	40	45	27.22	S. Rain
29	45	50	47	29.39	Cloudy
30	50	57	46	29.45	Fair
31	45	58	45	30.38	47 Fair
Apr. 1	45	60	40	42.65	Fair
2	41	58	44	21.56	Fair
3	45	60	45	23.71	Fair
4	44	56	39	25.46	Fair
5	40	46	40	26.39	Fair
6	40	45	40	27.27	Cloudy
7	44	53	40	31.42	Fair
8	40	58	45	29.92	57 Fair
9	44	47	38	30.43	Cloudy
10	33	40	32	32.52	F. ir
11	32	45	40	30.20	50 Fair
12	44	52	45	30.46	Cloudy
13	45	54	48	30.33	Cloudy
14	47	60	51	31.56	Fair
15	55	62	50	29.99	70 Fair
16	50	50	39	30.94	58 Fair
17	40	47	40	30.18	44 Cloudy
18	40	48	42	35.42	Fair
19	41	56	44	36.63	Fair
20	44	55	45	37.66	Fair

## London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.  
 Africa, 2gs.  
 Amelia Island, 4gs. to 6gs.  
 American States, 40s. to 42s.  
 Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s.  
 Brazil, 2gs.  
 Hamburg, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.  
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 31s. 6d.  
 Canada, 9s.  
 Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.  
 Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 3gs.  
 East-India (Co. ships) 3½gs. to 4gs.  
 out and home, 7gs.  
 France, 15s. to 20s.  
 Gibraltar, 31s. 6d.  
 Gotterdam, 20s. d. to s  
 Greenland, out and home, 9s.  
 Holland, 15s. to 20s.  
 Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs.  
 Jamaica, 2gs. to 50s.  
 Leeward Islands, 35s. to 40s.  
 Madeira, 30s.  
 Malta, Italian States, &c. 3gs.  
 Malaga, 2gs.  
 Newfoundland, &c. 3gs.  
 Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.  
 River Plate, 3gs.  
 Southern Fishery, out and home, 9s.  
 Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 9s.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. .... 5s. 11d  
 The Half ditto ditto 8 11 ..... 2 11  
 The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 ..... 1 5½  
 The do. ditto ditto 2 2½ ..... 0 8

## POTATOES.

Kidney ..... 7 0 0 | Ox Nobles .. 4 10 0  
 Champions .. 6 0 0 | Apple ..... 5 10 0  
 ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 0d

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 85, to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mutton	veal	pork	lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1817.	7	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 6 0 0
Apr. 7	4 6	5 5	6 0	5 6	0 0
14	4 6	5 5	6 0	5 6	0 0
21	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 5	0 0
28	4 6	5 0	6 0	5 4	0 0

## SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. ... 116s  
 Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. .... 127s  
 Loaves, fine ..... 120s  
 Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs. .... 118s

## COTTON TWIST.

Apr. 28. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 3d.  
 No. 120 7s. 0d.  
 —2d quality, No. 40 2s. 8d.  
 Discount—15 to 20 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Apr. 2	33s 6d to 39 6	31s 6d to 42 9
9	35s 0d	38 9 31s 6d 42 3
16	34s 0d	38 9 34s 0d 43 6
23	34s 0d	39 0 34s 0d 43 6

## LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d | Calf Skins 30 to  
 Dressing Hides .. 16d | 45lb. per doz. 27  
 Crop hides for cut. 17d | Ditto 50 to 70... 56½  
 Flat Ordinary .. 16d | Seals, Large.... 9

SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 98s.

CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 6d.; moulds 14s. 0d.

## Course of Exchange.

	Bilboa	35 72	Palermo, per oz.	116d
Amsterdam, us.	39		Leghorn	47½
Ditto at sight	38 6		Genoa	44½
Rotterdam	12		Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	35-10		Naples	39½
Altona us. 2	31-11		Lisbon	57
Paris, 1 d. d.	25-0		Oporto	57½
Ditto, 2 us.	25-20		Rio Janeiro	39
Madrid	35-72		Dublin	11½
Cadiz,	35		Cork	11½

Agio bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

## HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Apr. 6	5 15 0	2 2 0	8 8 0
13	5 10 0	2 2 0	7 7 0
20	5 10 0	2 2 0	8 0 0
27	5 0 0	2 2 0	7 10 0

## Daily Price of STOCKS, from 22nd March, to 22nd April, 1817.

1817.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent Reduced	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperia 3 p. Cent	Ditto An- nuities.	India Stock.	India Funds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq Bills	Consols for A. C.
22 Mar.	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	shut.	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	shut	—	—	—	—	—	11p	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
24	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	75 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	11p	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
25	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	11p	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
26	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 5-16	—	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	76 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12p	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
27	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	12	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
28	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	14	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
29	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	69 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 11-16	—	—	—	—	—	14p	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
31	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	4p	—	13p	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1 April	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	43p	—	13p	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
2	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	45p	79	14p	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
3	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	45p	—	16p	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
4 Good Friday	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	103	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	55p	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18p	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
7 Easter Monday	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
8	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
9	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
11	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
12	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
13	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
14	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
15	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
16	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
17	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
18	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
19	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
20	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
21	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
22	75	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	68p	—	22p	74 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

## IRISH FUNDS.

Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per ct	Government Stock, 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent	Omnium.
1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prices of the  
FRENCH FUNDS  
From Mar. 20, to

Apr. 19.

5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
1817	—
Mar.	—
fr.	—
c.	—
20 60	60
22 60	66
25 60	75
27 61	10
29 61	55
Apr.	—
1 61	40
3 62	1238 76
5 63	70
7 64	10
9 63	50
11 64	30
13 66	1272
15 66	50
17 68	25
19 66	1292

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON. April 3.			AT NEW YORK. March 3.		
7 per cent. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old 6 per cent. ....	—	—	—	98	—	—
New 6 per cent. ....	101	103	103	98	—	—
Louisiana 6 per cent.	100	100	100	98	—	—
3 per cent. ....	62	62	62	65	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.